

Twenty-Second Year—Nov. 14, 1914

Los Angeles, California—Price Ten Cents

The **GRAPHIC**



Senator-Elect Phelan to The Graphic

I APPRECIATE very much the excellent work done in behalf of my candidacy by The Graphic. It was a splendid victory against odds, and I am exceedingly gratified that the State of California has endorsed the policies of President Wilson. I hope to justify the confidence reposed in me by our citizens by my record in the Senate, and wish to extend to you, and through the columns of your paper, to the people of the Southland, my best thanks.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) JAMES D. PHELAN

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Seventh Annual Book Number of The Graphic will be issued December 12, and will be of the high literary quality established by this regular, enlarged, pre-Christmas edition. All the important holiday offerings of the publishers will be reviewed authoritatively, among the contributors, in addition to the editors, being H. H. Knibbs, author of "Overland Red" and other western stories and verse, Professor C. K. Judy of Throop, Mr. J. G. Reighard, and others. Persons desiring guidance in the purchase of books for gifts or for themselves should not fail to get a copy of this issue, and advertisers who aim to reach an intelligent and cultured clientele should make reservations of display space at once.

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LOS ANGELES, NOVEMBER 14, 1914

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TWENTY-SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION

SAMUEL TRAVERS CLOVER :: EDITOR
RANDOLPH BARTLETT :: :: ASSOCIATE



SALUTE AND FAREWELL

EBB tide and the moaning of the bar for America's kindest and most spontaneous of humorists, dear old "Bob" Burdette, whose span of life has so near run its course that at this writing his loved ones are resigned to the inevitable. What a sweet nature has been revealed in his personality! What bubbling mirth, what wit, what merry humor! His pen for the last forty years has danced with glee and its scintillations have radiated so cheery an influence that as an up-lifter of the human race its wielder has been facile princeps. "Bob" Burdette's philosophy of life was smiling optimism; he not only induced this attitude in others, he portrayed it. He had his trials, his personal griefs, but he never obtruded them, he never capitalized them. He knew the world had enough sorrows of its own.

His mission, then, was to lighten the burdens of others by preaching the gospel of good cheer, and by his pen, on the platform, and in the pulpit, right nobly has he acquitted himself in the years of his ministrations. What cobwebs of the brain he has helped to brush away, what mental loads he has rendered easier to bear, to how many of us he has given a fresh grip when the bottom of everything appeared to be slipping fast. This is to have lived to a purpose, this is to have given good account of his talents to the Great Master he delighted to serve. Now that the final summons has almost reached him, how steadfastly he can answer "Here!" to the roll call above and with that same old whimsical smile acknowledge the comment of the Keeper of the Records, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

It is hard to give up our old friend. His last conscious effort was to inscribe his name, with a kindly word, on the flyleaf of his new book, "The Drums of the Forty-seventh," which we have reviewed in this issue of The Graphic. But the physical task was too much for his inert fingers and he was obliged to deny his old newspaper friend and constant admirer that additional pleasure in the receipt of the little volume. Love, love for his fellow-beings has ruled "Bob" Burdette's life. What a sweet heritage he has left for his friends to share. He has mellowed the lot of so many of us; he has shown us how to live kindlier, to think in broader numbers, to write with less of the cankerous desire to wound. To quote the closing lines of his book that lies before us: "For love is sweeter than life, and stronger than death, and longer than hate. Goodbye, dear comrade. It is a far cry from the days when as a budding

journalist we first learned to revel in your mellow wit, and in the intervening years what lessons have been learned! That the harshnesses of fate have been less stinging in their bite may be attributed to that philosophy you have taught which leaves us immeasurably in your debt. Salute, and farewell!

ALARMISTS AND OUR DUTY TO JAPAN

PERHAPS, the Democratic party has reason to be proud of J. Hamilton Lewis, who, by a freak of fate, represents the state of Illinois in the upper house at Washington, but we have not been able to discern wherein lie his excellencies. Flamboyant of speech and loose in his thinking, he is, sequentially, wobbly in his conclusions and utterly unreliable as a prophet. His latest verbal faux pas is to predict war between the United States and Japan before the next presidential election. The pretext to aid Mexico, where Japan has large interests, will be the mikado's demand that citizens of Nippon be admitted on terms of equality to the Pacific coast states, observes the redoubtable "J. Ham." Lewis, who adds, "Japan will demand the support of her allies in the European war in this contention, and we will have to admit Japanese to the United States on the same terms we admit Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans and other races, or fight."

Piffle! England would never aid and abet Japan in such a course, even admitting for a moment that the latter entertained bellicose designs against the United States. But Japan harbors no such intention. She will, in a firm and dignified manner, repeat her request that the United States accord her the same rights and privileges conceded to any other treaty-making power. The sentiment of this country would never be in favor of fighting rather than give Japan her just due, for why should Japan be denied that which we yield without question to European races infinitely inferior in intelligence and desirability as citizens to the Japanese? The privilege so granted would never be abused. All told, only about seventy thousand Japanese have lodgment in this country and in many respects their presence is beneficial rather than otherwise, for by their industry, sobriety and avidity for knowledge they set an example to other nationals well worthy of emulation. Because Pacific coast prejudice, which is largely confined to San Francisco and environs, is inimical to the Japanese, it does not follow that the entire United States is of a similar mind. In fact, the opposite is true.

Repeatedly, Japan has evinced a disposition to be on the friendliest of terms with the United States and her best thinkers have deprecated in spirited language the efforts of busybodies like Hobson and Lewis to make out a contrary case. America is one of her best customers and the hopelessness of a successful assault on this country is too apparent for any sane person in Japan to entertain serious thoughts of defeating us on sea or land. Truth is, this nation owes an apology to Japan for the unwarrantable interference of California's governor in a matter that lies wholly within the jurisdiction of the federal government. Washington has the question under consideration at this time and a new treaty, fully recognizing Japan's rights of equality is being formulated. As such a treaty ranks as the supreme law of the land anything of a state nature in conflict will have to give way. California's next legislature would do well to forestall the inevitable by amending the

anti-alien land law bill and thus remove the insult we have dealt a proud nation. It has no business on our statute books.

CALIFORNIA'S PRO-WILSON VERDICT

STUDY of the election returns in regard to the California delegation in congress incites interesting reflections. Considering the earnest efforts to rehabilitate the Republican party in the state, the vicious attacks made by Knowland on the President's canal policy, and the attempts by the standpat press to befuddle the electorate on the tariff question, the results attained by the reactionary element are altogether disproportionate. Prior to the election of November 3, California was represented in the upper house at Washington by one Republican senator and one quasi-Republican. Just how to category Senator Works, politically, is a problem; he was elected by the Progressives, later repudiated by them for his refusal to take program and in the recent campaign he was found urging his constituents to rally to the cause of the Republican candidates "on account of the tariff."

What happened? Knowland, the presidential baiter and candidate for the senate was beaten by the Democratic aspirant by more than thirty-five thousand votes. Mr. Heney, who espoused the free tolls special privilege, and who helped to embarrass the President on the anti-alien land law muddle also met defeat. Mr. Bell, candidate for congress from the ninth district, another free toll advocate and a milk-and-water tariff protectionist, is retired in favor of a Democratic-Prohibitionist; Kettner of the eleventh, a Democrat, is returned to Washington, having signally defeated the pronounced standpatter, Needham. Raker, Democrat, in the second district, has triumphed; Church, Democrat, in the seventh, is victorious, and Kent, in the first, an independent, with strong leanings toward Mr. Wilson and his policies, has overborne all opposition. In the sixth district, vacated by Knowland, a Progressive supplants the Republican.

Net result, then, of the attempts to discredit the national administration is the loss of one Republican United States senator, the loss of one Republican representative and the rejection by his constituents of one anti-Wilson, non-progressive Progressive for a Democrat-Prohibitionist. Truly, an inspiring showing! California's delegation now stands one independent, with pro-Wilson tendencies; three Democrats and one hyphenated Democrat; three Republicans, three Progressives, which, with the upper house divided, give the state five Democratic votes in congress, certainly a handsome showing for Mr. Wilson, in view of all the circumstances, in an off-year. Elsewhere, in the eastern states, the Democrats lost seats, but not enough to jeopardize their control of the house; in the senate a perceptible gain is to be noted. However, when one considers that the Republicans in many biennial elections were unable to retain consecutive control of the lower branch of congress, the Democrats have done well to maintain their hold on affairs nationally. We opine that California is inclined to disbelieve that low tariff is the black bogey the standpat papers have painted. Their disregard for this doctrine is shown by their ballots.

They are right. It is an exploded shibboleth. Supply and demand regulate the prices in a majority of instances in California products. The citrus fruits industry is not menaced by the pres-

ent tariff; all it needs to prosper is absence of frost and a plentiful yield to meet all competition. Beet sugar mills are in a similarly comfortable situation, their only menace being the total exemption of the protective duty on the raw material. In that event (1916) they might suffer if the sugar refiners in New York, who dictate prices, were honest with the public and gave consumers the full benefit of the cut. That would mean so low a rate on the cane sugar product that the beet sugar mills could not compete. However, that is no affair of the masses and as for the farmers they could quickly readjust their lands to the changed aspect. But the beet sugar mills are in no danger; the New York refiners will see to it that their product gets all that the traffic will bear, which will spell immunity to the beet sugar mills. The tariff is merely a figure of speech for standpatters to use in trying to coerce voters.

ZEAL IN PLEASING THE PUBLIC

Possibly, that dining car conductor on the Salt Lake road who killed a negro cook, in a dispute as to how a steak should be prepared for a patron was overzealous, but we see in this act a reflection of the earnest desire of this transcontinental railway to please its constituency. The recalcitrant cook placed his own notions ahead of the man who was paying for the steak, to the disgust of the responsible man in charge, whose remonstrances were, perhaps, a trifle too forcibly enunciated. The fact that he confronted a meat cleaver, wielded by an insubordinate chef, may have conduced to his summary action, but we must still insist that back of it all was his determination to please the patrons of his road at any cost. It was a commendable resolve; alas, that it is likely to prove disastrous to this upholder of the comforts of travelers.

Contemplating the efforts put forth in the last few years by our transcontinental lines, in catering to the traveling public, one is profoundly impressed by the ingenuities displayed to entertain patrons and render the undertaking of long journeys less onerous. Ennui is dissipated, ease and convenience assured, creature comforts of all kinds introduced and a disposition so thoroughly evinced to banish boredom and carking care that the highest encomiums are commanded from all who are so fortunate as to be the benefactors of this modern system. Modern? Why it was only twenty years ago that we heard Mr. William Vanderbilt exclaim, "The public? The public be damned!" That was his way of viewing the rights of the commoners as contrasted with those supposititious rights of corporations. What a vast change of sentiment in two decades! What great light has come to the managers, representing vast investments, since Mr. Vanderbilt dismissed so cavalierly the suggestion of that Chicago reporter, who sought to interview him, that the people ought to be considered.

Now comes the climax in the reversal of the pendulum! Obsessed by the spirit of endeavor that permeates the Salt Lake road, we find an impressionistic dining-car conductor going to the limit in seeking to make smooth the traveling path of a patron. Risking his own life to gain the desired end, he does not falter in his task when a crisis presents itself. What that end was we can only guess. Whether the steak was ordered rare and the chef gave it a turn too much or a wilful avoidance of orders resulted in a "blood-raw" instead of "well-done" remains to be developed at the ensuing trial of the zealous servant of a great corporation. We see only the results. We are lost in admiration of the system.

SCOURGE OF INDIAN OCEAN SILENCED

GERMANY'S indefatigable and well-served cruiser, Emden, has set a swift pace since war was declared and in the course of her numer-

ous forays against the enemy is credited with having destroyed British and French shipping, principally the former, to the tune of twenty million dollars. Naturally, so long as the cruiser could keep up her own steam she was a powerful menace in eastern waters and to accomplish her destruction has been the determined purpose of the British admiralty these many weeks. But the German man-of-war was unusually elusive and so well-handled that, like the Irishman's flea, she was not there when the British warships thought they had their prey in hand.

It remained for the Australian cruiser Sydney, a newer and fast-scoring ship, to fall in with the marine will-o'-the-wisp and accomplish her destruction. In attempting to silence a British wireless station in the Malay peninsula, on the Keeling or Cocos islands, the Emden came to grief. She had sent a boat's crew ashore to demolish the station when the Sydney, rounding a headland, was within gunshot of the object of her chase before the latter was aware of her presence. With larger guns and in better position, the antipodean boat made short work of her enemy, but the plucky German commander died hard, emptying his stern guns on the Australian until the well-directed shells from the Sydney exploded the Emden's magazine and she blew up, only a handful of her crew escaping out of the 361 on board.

News of the elimination of the Emden is almost concurrent with the bottling up of the Koenigsberg, near Mafia island, off the coast of German East Africa, in the Indian ocean. Both ships have proved an unending source of danger to British and allied merchant vessels since the inception of the war and more than two score of British, French and Russian ships have been in pursuit of these two armored wasps. It was, of course, only a question of time when both would have to face the inevitable, for sheer force of numbers alone was bound to result in their annihilation. No matter how one's sympathies may be enlisted it is impossible to withhold admiration from the Emden, particularly, for her share in discomfiting the enemy. Doubtless, every man aboard knew his chances of ultimate escape were exceedingly slim, hence the effort to give a good account of the ship while the going was good. Apparently, the brave captain is included with the score or more picked up by the Sydney. He has earned his respite. So skillful a commander deserves to return to his native shores to partake of honors always accorded the dauntlessly successful. The Emden's destruction can hardly be ascribed to the captain's faulty handling.

MEXICO'S UNENDING PROBLEM

CARRANZA'S backing and filling tactics in Mexico induce the belief that his main object is to provoke intervention, in which event he hopes to rally to his support a united Mexico, less, perhaps, the ubiquitous Villa and his immediate following. Primarily, he said he would resign as First Chief and forego his aspirations to the presidency if Villa would show a similar spirit of self-renunciation. But when Villa acquiesced to, Carranza exhibited a change of attitude; he would stick. When the convention at Aguas Calientes was in session Carranza agreed to abide by its decision. But again he was four-flushing; for when the delegates accepted his resignation, together with that of Villa, and named Gutierrez as the provisional president Carranza ignored the deliberations.

His latest erratic move is to declare war against Villa which, he must know, is provocative of intervention by the United States. Certainly, it prolongs the occupation of Vera Cruz indefinitely. Villa, meanwhile, has been appointed by Gutierrez commander-in-chief of the entire army of the north, which means that he controls all the military forces not directly under the com-

mand of the two Carranzas and Pablo Gonzales. In an effort to avoid hostilities eight of the chiefs participating in the conference that named Gutierrez have asked the leader to order Villa to leave the country, promising that Carranza shall do likewise. The reply of the peace convention's provisional president is to place Villa in charge of the army of the north. Evidently, Gutierrez has little faith in the ability of the eight generals to bend Venustiano Carranza to their wishes. Carranza's retort to Gutierrez' appointment of Villa is to declare war on his late military leader.

All in all, it is a pretty muddle. It were folly, in view of the chaotic situation now unfolded, to withdraw the United States troops from Vera Cruz at this time, and although all the demands of President Wilson have been complied with, at least, in writing, the recrudescence of internal strife releases the state department at Washington from its evacuation promise. As the case now stands Carranza declares the action of the peace conference in naming Gutierrez is unauthorized and beyond its jurisdiction. He practically ignores its decision, defies the provisional president and precipitates war. Clearly, he is now the revolutionist and Gutierrez and Villa are representing law and order. Indeed, the recalcitrant Carranza already has been denounced as a rebel by the peace convention on the motion of its vice-president, General Natera, hitherto one of Carranza's strongest supporters. It is a queer mix-up.

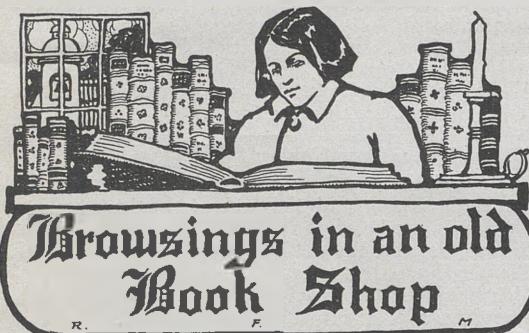
QUIRKS IN AMENDMENT PROPOSALS

WHILE the California electorate, on the whole, has dealt wisely with the forty-eight amendments and other propositions that came up for final settlement November 3, in spots there is a sad lack of consideration shown. First and foremost is the abolition of the poll tax which deprives the school fund of about \$800,000 annually, a deficit that must be corrected by levying an additional tax, which property owners of the state will have to meet, in addition to their present obligations. We have decided to relieve the non-property owner of any share in the burden of government, by abolishing the \$2 a year impost on the adult male individual. It is foolish and unpatriotic. Every person who voted for the measure has practically said that \$2 is an exorbitant figure for the average male person to pay to help maintain the government, that being his only form of taxation. It is a sorry conclusion.

Failure to prohibit the sale of game is to be regretted. Its tendency will inevitably be toward the decimation of the wild animal life of California. Commercialism seems to have scored a point. Bonding the state to provide funds to be spent on the Sacramento fair grounds is poor business for the taxpayers south of the Tehachapi and unwise for the state at large. The state fair as an institution is almost obsolete; if Sacramento county finds the fat stock show profitable then it should supply the funds. The state seems to have been altogether too complaisant in this vote. Nice discrimination was shown in defeating the eight-year prohibition election, especially as the prohibition amendment failed to carry. Californians, naturally, objected to being gagged for eight years on this vital question.

City and county consolidation is still in doubt; if it passes, Los Angeles county will be subject to much perturbation in the near future and the metropolis will find cause to regret the measure should aggrandizement be sought at the expense of the smaller centers. We can accomplish a simplified assessment system and avoid the tiresome duality of offices that are better merged by the means already provided. The public was not fully informed on the latter or the negative vote, we are convinced, would have been more pro-

nounced. Southern California rescued the red-light abatement measure from defeat; we are at loss to understand the overwhelming vote against this proposal in San Francisco. Defeat of the local taxation proposition was not unexpected, because, while the principle is worth indorsing, carriage of the amendment meant a sad lack of uniformity in levying taxes in the state. We have shown why in Kern county, for example, a change in the method of assessing property is highly desirable. Perhaps, at a later date, this question can be placed before the people in a direct and unified way.



Browsings in an old Book Shop

NATURALLY, to a browser, the back of a book revealing the title "Antiquarian Repertory," was not to be ignored and from a dusty shelf at the Old Book Shop, I drew forth two thin quartos, bearing date of 1775; the subtitle evidenced that the aim of the publisher was to preserve and illustrate several valuable remains of "old times," adorned with "elegant sculptures." Every browser has a fellow feeling for the antiquary, whose nice sense of discrimination teaches him to avoid anachronisms, to differentiate between genuine antiquities and mere relics of a past age that have no historic value, and whose enthusiasm for research work has saved to posterity much priceless data. In the Repertory that fell to me this week the numerous full-page wood cuts, bearing the signature of the celebrated Godfrey as delineator and sculptor, of old bridges, towers, manor seats, churches, abbeys, interiors and exteriors, and similar bits of architecture of great historic value, are not least of the charms of the work.

I found great diversion in reading of the gastronomic feats of Nicholas Wood of Kent, whose exploits with teeth and stomach were described by John Taylor in 1630 and revived by the editors of the Antiquarian Repertory. Dining out at Sir Warrham St. Legers' house, the doughty Nick, alleges his biographer, easily put away two loins of mutton and one loin of veal, "which were as but three sprats to him." On that occasion he showed himself so valiant a trencherman that he ate as much as would have sufficed thirty persons of normal appetite, "so that his belly was like to bankrupt and break, but that the serving-men turned him to the fire and anointed his paunch with grease and butter, to make it stretch and hold, and afterward being laid in bed, he slept eight hours and fasted all the while—discreet man—which, when the knight understood, he commanded Nick to be placed in the stocks, and there to endure as long time as he had lain bedrid with eating." Rough on his guest, but salutary punishment, I should say. At one meal this redoubtable Nick is alleged to have put away "seven dozen good rabbits" at the Lord Wotton's, in Kent. Once only, he appears to have fallen down and that was through a wager made by crafty John Dale who bet that he could fill Wood's interior with good wholesome victuals for two shillings. Then what did John do? "He bought six pots of potent, high and mighty ale, and twelve new penny white loaves, which he sopped in the said ale; the powerful fume whereof conquered the conqueror, robbed him of his reason, bereft him of his wit, violently took away his stomach" and otherwise placed him hors de combat, thereby winning the wager for the low-down John Dale. There was nothing finicky about Nick. For pheasants or peacocks or other fancy dishes he had little taste; but he could eat a duck raw, a sheep or hog uncooked and a bushel basket of cold veal pies. As Nick grew older, however, his prowess waned and toward the close of his carnivorous career he could only get away with a quarter of mutton at a sitting, bones and all. It is naively related that he was an avowed enemy of fasting and was intensely opposed to the restrictions of Lent.

There is an illustration of a household utensil

called a curfew, or couvre-fen, from its use, which is that of suddenly putting out a fire. The method of applying it was thus: "The wood and embers were raked as closely as possible to the back of the hearth, and then the curfew was put over them, the open part placed next to the chimney; by this contrivance, the air being almost totally excluded, the fire was, of course, extinguished. The curfew was of copper, riveted together, as solder would have been melted by the heat. Curfews were used in the time of William the Conqueror, who, in the first year of his reign, directed that on the ringing of a certain bell, thence called the curfew bell, all persons should put out their fires and candles. In 1775 the curfew bell was still rung in many of the country towns of England. Pasadena, which has a curfew ordinance, will be interested in this origin of the old custom.

At the time of the printing of my prize Repository, on the high street of Rochester, in Kent, stood an alms house, founded by Richard Watts, Esq., who was a member of the second parliament in Queen Elizabeth's reign. It was an ancient building and on a plate inset was the following inscription: "Richard Watts, Esq., by his will, dated 22 August, 1579, founded this charity for six poor travelers, who not being rogues or proctors, may receive gratis for one night, lodging, entertainment and four pence each in testimony of his munificence. In honor of his memory and inducement to his example Nathaniel Hood, the present mayor, has caused this stone gratefully to be renewed and inscribed, A. D. 1771." It was not, however, an exact renewal since the ancient inscription stipulated that the six poor traveling men must have no contagious disease. Why proctors were barred is attributed to the fact that once when the charitable Richard was ill he employed a proctor to make his will and on his recovery found that the honest lawyer had constituted himself heir to all his estates. As if a lawyer would ever take advantage of a sick client in that manner? Probably, the true reason for the discrimination is because Mr. Watts was a devout protestant and the use of the word proctor was in lieu of procurator, in Richard's day a kind of itinerant priest, who had a dispensation from the Pope to absolve the subjects of Queen Elizabeth from their oath of allegiance, on account of her adherence to the protestant religion.

What is, perhaps, the biggest fish story ever told, not excepting that one concerning Jonah and the whale, is recounted in the Antiquarian Repertory, although it appeared originally, I believe, in Hollingshead's Chronicle: "In the sixth year of King John's reign a fish was taken by fishers in their nets at sea, resembling in shape a wild or savage man, whom they presented unto Sir Bartholomew de Glenville, knight. Naked he was, and in all his limbs and members resembling the right proportion of a man. He had hairs also in the usual parts of his body, albeit that on the crown of his head he was bald; his beard was side and rugged, and his breast very heavy. The knight caused him to be kept certain days and nights from the sea. Meat set before him he greedily devoured, and ate fish both raw and 'sodde.' Those that were raw he pressed in his hands till he had thrust out all the moisture, and so then he did eat them. He would not or could not utter any speech, although to try him they hung him up by the heels and miserably tormented him. One day they brought him to the haven, and suffered him to go into the sea, previously setting three rows of strong nets to catch him again. But he dove to the bottom of the water, eluded the nets and coming to the surface showed himself to his late captors. Again and again he dived under water and reappeared as if mocking them that stood waiting on the shore; at length, after he had thus played him a great while in the sea, he came to them again of his own accord, swimming through the water, and remained with them two months after. But, finally, when he was negligently looked to, and now seemed not to be regarded, he fled secretly to the sea and was never after seen nor heard of." Old Neptune himself, without a doubt.

There is a selection of epitaphs transcribed from tombstones that offers amusing reading. One, taken from West Grinstead churchyard, in Sussex, recites:

Vast strong was I, but yet did die
And in my grave asleep I lie;
My grave is stoned all round about,
Yet I hope the Lord will find me out.

So also do I. On a family tombstone in a Newcastle, Northumberland, churchyard is graven:

Here lies James of tender affection,
Here lies Isabel of sweet affection,
Here lies Katharen, a pleasant child,
Here lies Mary of all most mild,
Here lies Alexander, a babe most sweet,
Here lies Janet as the Lord saw meet.

On the other side of the same stone was engraved, "The burying place of Alex. Leith, Margaret, his spouse, and their children, and below this quotation:

When I enjoyed the mortal life
This stone I ordered from Scotland, Fife,
To ornament the burial place
Of me and all my human race.

There is an interesting communication from a subscriber to the Repertory, who tells the editor that chancing to be in the neighborhood of the parish of Berlen, near Snodland, in Kent, where workmen were demolishing an old mansion, he examined the oak beam that supported the chimney-piece and found a curious insert of carved work, a reproduction of which is given. In the center is a large bowl with double handles—the old wassail bowl of early England. On each side of the bowl are apple branches, indicating good cider for the drink. To the left was the old Saxon word Wass-heile in old English text and to the right Drinc-heile. The mask-carved brackets directly beneath the words at the extremities of the beam indicated a period prior to the fourteenth century. Having the true curiosity of the antiquary the discoverer of this prize inquired what the birds upon the bowl signified. He learned from Henry Hawkes, owner of an adjacent farm, that the demolished mansion was built by an early member of his family, in whose possession it had been retained through successive ownership for upward of four hundred years. The birds were, in fact, hawks, and constituted a rebus on the owner's name. Wassail bowl was passed to guests the vigil of the new year when the spicy drink went around and all former animosities were drowned. This annual custom is said to have had its inception from Rowena, daughter of the Saxon Hengist, who, at the command of her father invited the British king Vortigern to a banquet and came into his presence bearing a bowl of wine, welcoming him with the word "wass-heil." He in turn, through the aid of an interpreter, replied "drinc-heil." As a matter of fact these two terms were the usual phrases of quaffing among the earliest civilized inhabitants of Britain.

These excerpts give a notion of what oddities the Repertory yields and I am frank to say that I have been greatly edified by a cursory reading of the contents. Fake astrologers and magicians there were in plenty back in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries who drove a thriving trade by preying upon the superstitions of the incredulous. Several of the more pronounced knaves are considered at length in these delectable pages. What prodigious strides forward the human race has made since say, Henry VIII's time, is the conclusion one reaches after indulging in these antiquarian reminiscences.

S. T. C.

GRAPHITES

Our Medical Friend says: The man who puts too much food in his stomach takes as much off his working ability and as many years off his life.

The medical profession is the most successful labor union in the world. The chief reason for its success is that it does not attempt to control the output, wages, or hours of labor, of its members, but limits its activity to improving their character and ability.

Baldness is, chiefly, the result of things used to prevent it.

Absent treatment never cured a sick lawn.

Oliver Wendell Holmes apologized for the "sting in the tail" in his remark that "if the whole *materia medica*—as now used—could be sunk to the bottom of the sea, it would be all the better for mankind—and all the worse for the fishes," but he never retracted the statement. His mathematical justification of the proper use of medicine is not so well known. He said, "All drugs are harmful to the human system. But if a drug hurts a man five percent in one way, and helps him twenty percent in another way it has done him fifteen percent of good. It was the abuse of medicine (by both physicians and the public), not their discriminating use, that excused the 'sting in the tail.'"

Apropos the protests uttered by the newspapers over the censoring of news in this war, by various European governments, they would almost make one believe that the latter were interfering with rights and customs which dated back at least to the Caesars. In fact, the newspaper, as we know it, was made possible by the invention of the telegraph, in the middle of the last century. Our Civil War was the first in which any attempt at daily reports to the public was made, and our war with Spain the only even half-way important one in which the work of the correspondent was not closely censored.

By the Way



Fate of Old Chinatown

Notwithstanding the fact that the newspapers are being provided with interviews concerning the rebuilding of Chinatown, a plan vouched for by certain persons closely associated with the large purchase east of the Plaza recently, I have it on the best of authority that this is to be the site of an immense freight depot for in-and-out business, to be built by the Southern Pacific within a short time. The business has been rapidly overflowing the capacity of the buildings down in the River Station vicinity, and more tracks are needed for the yards, so there is little question that the Southern Pacific will erect a big plant to handle the freight, and utilize the other ground for switching purposes and round-houses. There is nothing sensational about this after all, for it is, on the contrary, surprising that the Southern Pacific has been able to handle its business so long in the old sheds. The Santa Fe, despite the fact that only a few years ago it erected a big building for similar purposes, has plans now prepared for an out-freight station 800 feet long. This does not look as if the rail-ways are particularly afraid of being driven out of business by the canal.

Noted Figure Passes

With the death of Madam Caroline M. Severance, Los Angeles loses one of its most notable personages. This remarkable woman, founder of woman's clubs, vigorous worker for woman suffrage, and leader in all movements for the betterment of the conditions of her sex, has, doubtless, had a wider sphere of influence than almost any other woman in the United States, despite the fact that she was not, in the general sense, engaged in public life. Here was an influence so strong, that it formed the nucleus of any work in which she became engaged, not because she drove or tried to domineer, but because of her eminent sanity, and the keenness of her mind which led directly to the core of things. It was one of her chief joys that she lived to see woman suffrage adopted in California, with excellent prospect of its principles winning to the same end throughout the country, notwithstanding occasional setbacks. She was a great friend of the newspapers, always willing to help out the troubled reporter, photographer or interviewer, and was the most extensively photographed woman in the city. She was the first refuge of the reporter given such an assignment as getting interviews from prominent women on a topic of the hour, for Madam Severance always had opinions worth recording, and never affected that reluctance to express herself which women of narrower vision regard as "the thing." Armed with her opinion on the subject in hand, the reporter found no difficulty in getting other women to "come through." At the first word of reluctance, the remark, "Madam Severance says so and so," brought the hesitator to terms. The newspapers will miss this kindly woman, and there is many a reporter can tell of her graciousness, than which there is no greater test of man or woman.

"Lo, Ben Adhem's Name!"

It is with profound gratification that I note there were no fatal consequences from the disagreement of Edwin Tobias Earl of the Express with E. T. Earl of the Tribune, concerning the endorsement of a candidate for the sixty-first assembly district last week. Publisher Earl of the Express so far forgives and forgets his quarrel, that he places the Tribune first in the list of papers which are to be commended for the support they gave the Express in the recent Armageddon in which the hosts of righteousness arose in their might and smote the hosts of mammon hip and thigh. With what a glow of satisfaction must Mr. Earl have suddenly discovered this prominence given in the Express to his endeavors to do the right thing in the Tribune. It is to be regretted that a callous world turns upon such touching demonstrations of friendship, a cold and calculat-

ing eye. The best proof of this was what happened to Candidate Roberts in Pasadena, notwithstanding the endorsements of his sterling worth by Editor Roberts. The legend of Ben Adhem must be rewritten for such as these, to tell how, having written his name at the top of the column, he turned the page, and cleverly simulated surprise to find it there.

Judge Silent and Mark Twain

Judge Silent's many friends will be glad to know that his removal from this vale of tears in the society columns of the Times Thursday morning was premature. Reference is made to him in the report of the marriage of his grandson, as "the late Judge Silent." As in the classic case of Mark Twain, it must be said that "the report of his death has been grossly exaggerated."

Charity at Home and Abroad

Dr. Milbank Johnson has embarked upon the strenuous life, as president of the Municipal Charities Commission. He has made up his mind that he was not appointed as a figure-head, and there have been few weeks since he began guiding the destinies of this new branch of the municipal government that he has not made himself felt in a vigorous manner. His most recent declaration, that the people of this city, in particular, should not send money abroad for the aid of the sufferers in, or because of the war, but devote themselves to charity at home, came concurrently with the discovery that the Children's Hospital must have financial relief at once or close its doors, and with the publication of the annual report of the Barlow Sanitorium. The latter institution, in particular, suffers from the apathy of the public, to which it is so familiar that its needs are callously disregarded. The running expenses of the Barlow Sanitorium are now in excess of \$21,000 annually, and it represents an investment of more than \$200,000. The only limit upon its usefulness is the amount of money provided by the public, and there is no waste in transmission. A dollar given to this cause does one hundred cents' worth of work in Chavez Ravine, for the administration is handled by a board of the highest type, with Dr. W. Jarvis Barlow himself, as secretary and treasurer, devoting his great ability to this enterprise. I do not agree entirely with the phrasing of Dr. Johnson's statement against helping the unfortunate noncombatants in Belgium, and elsewhere, and I believe his own sympathies are much broader than his proclamation would indicate; but he sees the need and the opportunities for doing good right here, and it is not to be wondered at that he grows exasperated when people, who cannot be induced to part with a dime for charity at home, pour out their money into funds for use elsewhere.

Millard and His Books

When George M. Millard decided to divorce Chicago and betake himself to Southern California that part of the Windy City interested in books had good reason to regret the step, for since the big fire of 1871 the ministrations of this cultured bookman to the wise and the benighted alike have been of a most beneficent nature. Out on Huntington Drive, in the attractive mission house just east of Oneonta Park, Mr. Millard has set up his lares and penates and there with his charming wife he keeps the latchstring hanging out for his friends. What a fund of reminiscence is Millard's! He it was who founded the Saints and Sinners corner in McClurg's old bookstore in Chicago, where Eugene Field and Dr. Gunsaulus and Frank Morris and Slason Thompson and Francis Browne and Franklin Head and Melville Stone and Irving Way, with other book-lovers, were wont to meet to discuss the newest worthwhile tome or pass around the latest prize of ancient literature rescued from oblivion. It was George Millard who when on a book buying trip to London, was invited by the curator of the celebrated Spencer Library to browse in that abode of rare volumes to the cataloguing of which Thomas Frogall Dibdin had given three delightful years of his life. "It was almost as if I could detect Dibdin's ghost," wrote George Millard to his friend Field, at that time, and the phrase so impressed itself on the poet's mind that as a result he delivered himself of that rare whimsical conceit styled "Dibdin's Ghost," one of the most felicitous of all Eugene Field's poems.

Delving Among Rarities

For several hours last Sunday evening I reveled among the rare books and fine books comprised in that collection out on the Huntington Drive. I have cribbed a line from George Hazzard's Southern Pacific publicity literature to apply to that choice spot and have christened it "The Book Room of a Thousand Wonders." First editions of

great variety, from Dr. Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy" and Beaumont and Fletcher's great quarto to Charles Lamb and later authors of note, in exquisite bindings, grace this remarkable collection. Nor does it stop at books. Literary treasures such as Dickens' traveling writing case, many personal belongings of his desk, autograph letters of his—also of the Brownings, Charles Lamb, Thackeray, Stevenson and scores of other giants of literature are in the Millard treasure room. It is a storehouse whose richness I barely touched. Moreover, these spolia from many a ransacked library are to be had by the discerning for a price in nowise excessive, for both collecting and book selling is the business life of the discriminating George Millard. There are rare pictures and prints, too, of literary association, that alone are worth the jaunt to see. I recommend to that rare gathering of kindred souls "The Gentle Readers" (three salaams), a Monday afternoon session in this Room of a Thousand Wonders. I know that Mr. Millard will prove a fascinating host.

Criswell Leading Newby

Is socialism in Los Angeles outstripping Democracy? I am told that when the last computation was made of the vote in the tenth congressional district, Ralph Criswell was leading Nathan Newby by four thousand votes. If he maintains this position to the close of the count, it will be considerable of a joke on the Democrats, or else on Newby, it is difficult to say just which, for either the party is rather weak in the tenth, or Newby unpopular.

Dr. Lobingier Indicts "Experts"

Dr. Andrew S. Lobingier's address on "The Medical Expert in American Jurisprudence" before the San Francisco Bar Association and Medical Society recently, has caused a great deal of discussion among the medical and legal fraternities, and it would not be at all surprising if certain suggestions made therein are embodied into laws of the state before many years pass. The spectacle of half a dozen reputable physicians going on the witness stand and declaring a person insane, while half a dozen equally reputable brethren are equally positive, from the same set of facts that he is sane, has been repeated more or less spectacularly until the world is weary of it, and no longer even laughs. Dr. Lobingier holds that, not the medical profession alone, but all others which are drawn upon for expert testimony, should be governed by a law providing that experts must be appointed by the court, their remuneration specified, and their finding so guarded that these experts would be practically officers of the court, and not men hired privately for the express purpose of saying certain things whether they believe them or not. So low has the reputation of the professional expert witness fallen, Dr. Lobingier insists, that the better class of professional men will not accept any such retainers.

Kirk's History of Minnesota

I am indebted to Thomas L. Kirk, who had the honor to be nominated by the Democrats for congress in the ninth district two years ago, for a copy of his "Illustrated History of Minnesota," a work he issued in 1887 when he was conducting the state normal school at Winona. Mr. Kirk was greatly interested in my "browsing" covering the Minnesota Indian massacre of 1862 and as he had written authoritatively of this notable event in his history of the state he was good enough to add to my bibliography on the subject. The author has visited all the spots rendered sanguinary by the vengeful Sioux and has rich store of knowledge gathered at first hand. He is a fluent and graceful writer with whom accuracy as to facts is a prime virtue.

Bibliography of Arizona

My compliments to Dr. Hector Alliot, curator of the Southwest Museum, for the valuable bibliography of Arizona compiled by him for the benefit of browsers who are interested in the literature and history of the baby state. It is, in effect, the record of literature collected by Dr. Joseph A. Munk and donated by him to the museum. A striking portrait of the donor, in half-tone, faces the title page of the work which latter is of great typographic beauty, excellently subdivided and with many vignettes, besides a wash drawing reproduction of the tower of the museum. Dr. Munk was engaged for thirty years in collecting the material represented in this bibliography of Arizona and that he is still pursuing his self-imposed task proves that he is a true bibliophile. Dr. Alliot's contribution to the cause is an important one, and students of southwest lore are under lasting obligations to him for his intelligent efforts to make their researches the

easier. I felicitate the secretary and founder emeritus of the Southwest Museum, Dr. Charles F. Lummis on the completion of this notable work and to Dr. Munk I offer respectful admiration.

No State Printership for Al Dunn

I understand that Al Dunn, well known in Progressive circles, and also as the head of the Way-side Press, could have been state printer, had he so cared. Friend Richardson's recent visit to Los Angeles was not without its bearing on this situation. Al is entitled to reward for his services if he sees fit to collect, and, incidentally, he knows the printing business from the proof-press to the mailing room. But he is not to be lured from the big business his activities have developed.

Professor Clark Wins English

Friends of Professor S. H. Clark, of the University of Chicago, who visited here last year, have received copies of English newspapers containing high encomiums upon his address on "The Music of Poetry" at the conference of teachers of English at Stratford-Upon-Avon early in August. The London Post speaks of him as "a lecturer of genius" whose reputation had preceded him, and the Herald of Shakespeare's town said his lecture was a "rich intellectual treat." It is edifying to note that the newspapers of London regard a lecture of this sort, delivered at a mere teachers' meeting, as worth half a column of space. In Los Angeles the city editor would say, "Who's Clark? What does anyone care about poetry?" This, being interpreted, means that the city editor never heard of Clark and does not care about poetry, so cannot conceivably understand how any other person can care about it. But to return, the London Post says of Professor Clark: "He has personality, a gift which, added to his other qualities of insight, wit and scholarship, makes him a lecturer of irresistible fascination." It is not every American lecturer who can thus capture the conservative British public.

Dr. Dowling on the War

Rev. Dr. George Thomas Dowling, rector of Christ church a decade ago, has recently returned to Philadelphia from a trip abroad. He was in Belgium when the war began, and his baggage is still there. He has written his views on the war in The Churchman, and vigorously attacks the methods of warfare which have been employed by the Germans. He places the entire blame on the Kaiser and says, "One day, Germany herself will awaken to learn how she has been deceived, and then, if not before, they who have sown the wind will reap the whirlwind."

Hearst and the Prize Ring

It is not long since the Examiner fulminated editorially against boxing, and urged the adoption of the constitutional amendment prohibiting exhibitions of fistic prowess. The amendment was passed. Prize-fighting was thus declared immoral. Yet we find the sporting sheets of Mr. Hearst's publication bespread with pictures and details of prize fights here and elsewhere. "Consistency, thou art a jewel."

Austin Adams Breaks Out

Austin Adams of La Jolla, who writes plays and fills in the intervals between his creative outbursts by sending letters to the paper about himself and his plays, believes in the George M. Cohan maxim—"Talk about me—good, if you will; bad if you must—but talk about me." Mr. Adams' favorite pose is being the Charles Rann Kennedy of La Jolla, and shocking the good folk of that vicinity with his attacks upon things conventional. Matters being a bit dull last week, Austin wrote a letter to the San Diego Union, telling about anonymous letters he has been receiving, declaring he does not pay any attention to such, and yet displaying a remarkable familiarity with their contents, paying attention to them to the extent of about a third of a column, of which the following is a portion:

"Unless you will let me use your columns I don't know how I can help a lot of people in San Diego who are advice desperately. My heart is filled with pity for them, but as I don't know their names nor their addresses, I am powerless. I refer to the good souls (mostly women) who keep writing me anonymous letters. Two or three of these misguided blots write me every week. Doubtless their long letters contain a lot of excellent advice, perhaps many of them also contain frank statements as to what a perfectly awfully, terribly bad man I am, but you see, as I don't ever read an anonymous letter all his advice and wholesome criticism is wasted—to say

nothing of the frightful waste of perfectly good notepaper and postage stamps. Please do help me to reach these devoted saviors, so that I can save them all their trouble on my behalf and thus enable them to put in their valuable time some other way."

Collier's May Rest Assured

Collier's Weekly, which is almost uniformly fair, offers space to Senator-elect Phelan to repudiate a sentiment credited to him by a correspondent of that journal in Brawley, who quotes Mr. Phelan as saying, in a speech there, "California needs a Democratic Senator who can 'bring home the bacon' from a Democratic administration." Mr. Phelan's standing with the voters of California has been demonstrated, and, doubtless, he will pay no attention to the libel. I, therefore, take it upon myself to guarantee to Collier's, simply from knowledge of the man, that he never used any such expression. Not only was his campaign conducted upon the broadest grounds of public policy, but he is a man of culture and dignity, who never descends to this level of political slang. Incidentally, also, he has too good sense to offer his opponents such a ground for attacking his probity of character.

Englishman is Pro-German Editor

Newspaper men who have been in Los Angeles ten years or so will remember Louis Sherwin, who was a cub reporter for periods of varying length on the Examiner and Times. He was a typical Englishman of the better class, in fact, his British origin was written all over him. I notice that he is now one of the editors of "The Fatherland," a small magazine published, ostensibly, for the purpose of giving "fair play" to the Kaiser's cause, but of course everyone knows what that means, and none is deceived. Sherwin's mother was a grand opera prima donna, little known in America, but formerly one of the leaders in London, and his father was for years the business manager for Kubelik. It is a little difficult to understand why Louis went over to the cause of the Teutons, with the erotic George Sylvester Viereck, especially as he had a good position as dramatic editor of the Globe. John Dillon, night editor of the Examiner, never hears Louis Sherwin's name without offering up thanks for the privilege of having been a spectator at a poker play in the old Occidental Club in which the participants were Sherwin, Jimmy Dushane and Phil Fowler, the latter two being well-known newspaper characters at that time. Sherwin opened a pot, Fowler and Dushane proceeded to raise each other blind, and then Sherwin admitted he had misread his straight, and had no openers. The turmoil and language that followed, after Fowler had made four of a kind and Dushane an ace-full, centered upon Sherwin, who, possibly, would have been murdered had there not been mediators present. This little tale goes to show how English Sherwin is.

Overheard in the Tea Room

"Oh, dear! There is Mrs. Haverstale. I must speak to her. Mrs. H., I'm so curious. Did you vote for Phil Pinfeather?"

"Indeed I did not! Why I used to go swimming with Phil and he's just the worst swimmer—Indeed, I did not. I voted for—Why, Helen, how tired you're looking. Mrs. Anygood, this is our chairman—or do I say chairwoman—Mrs. Helen Battlegood. Now tell us, Helen, did you vote for Jimmy Allfly—Honorable James Allfly, I suppose it should be, but I knew him at school—did you vote for James, Helen?"

"I suppose I shouldn't really tell you, dear, but it doesn't make any difference, does it? After one has voted, I mean. Of course, before, I only told three of my friends. I just couldn't help it—voting for Jimmy, I mean. I know he hasn't any brains and is lazy and selfish and a terrible flirt, but he is so handsome I just had to vote for him. I couldn't get him out of my mind, and I know he'd look so hurt if I hadn't voted for him—isn't this ice just lovely?—and so I did."

"Are you wet or dry, Helen?"

"Just moist dear. Isn't it warm?"

"What a crowd! Why I had to wait my turn to vote and there was our washwoman three places ahead of me! Just think, I had to keep right in line until she had voted—perfectly dreadful—too democratic altogether—but—er—isn't it fun, girls?"

"Thanks awfully, Alice. The only thing that keeps me from being real mean and sarcastic about 'girls' is the fact that you include yourself. We can stand it if you can—There she goes now! No, the one in green with black lace. Yes, that's his wife. Didn't even nod to us! So im-

portant now that her husband is running for councilman. And they came from a common German family. Just think, we all voted for him and she didn't speak to one of us. I'm going right straight back to the booth and see if I can't cancel mine or change it, or tear it up or whatever they do. Shall we, girls?"

"Oh let's."

Riding at Night

On and on through the silent night,
Under the sky with its clear starlight
Smiling and blinking. Ah, glorious sight,
While riding, just riding along.

Up the hill and over the rise;
Can't see the trail but my horse is wise;
God made the night and a horse's eyes.
And we're riding and riding along.

Flashes of fire from the steel-shod feet;
Hoof-beats ring and the echoes repeat—
Easy boy, easy! Yes, that's the beat,
While riding and riding along.

Out of the silence the night-birds call.
From up in the hills where the shadows fall,
A coyote's wail comes faint and small.
While we're riding and riding along.

A meteor whirls through the dark up there,
Into the void of a far somewhere,
Leaving a trail like a rocket's glare,
While we're riding and riding along.

The rein-chains jingle; they seem to be
Singing a song of peace to me,
A song of the range where a man is free;
And we're riding and riding along.

The moon is rising above the gap.
The whole world is taking a peaceful nap,
Dreaming away in old Nature's lap,
While we're riding and riding along.

Then over the range from the rose-lit height
The dusk is bidding the dawn good-night
And the camp looms gray in the morning light,
While we're riding and riding along.

—RALPH COOLE.

Saving the Union

"Oh, buy a bale of cotton, please,"
The Southern planters cry;
"We're going bankrupt by degrees,
The war has kept us off the seas,
And here you see us on our knees—
A bale of cotton buy."

"Oh, buy a box of apples, cheap,"
In Oregon they wail;
"We cannot send them o'er the deep,
And if our prices once were steep
You'll find that they have dropped a heap—
Attend our apple sale."

The copper magnate, too, is sad,
And bargains advertises,
While finest jewels may be had,
At figures that should make the dad
Of debutante or climber glad.
Magnificent surprises!

So I have filled my bungalow
With many odds and ends;
A bale of cotton, white as snow,
Stands in the parlor, with a row
Of apple boxes, bought to show,
My duty to the land I know.
The copper I have stored below;
A plow I purchased, likewise, so
The steel trust would not have to go
Into receivership; the blow
Cut coffin prices down so low
I bought a dozen; thus I stow
The things we all must buy, or, woe!
Our nation's greatness ends.
But will someone please tell me where I may
Buy ham and eggs at bargain rates today?

R. B.

At his worst the Turk is a civilized gentleman, compared with the Kurd. Yet this savage, the terror of his more civilized neighbors in Asia Minor, is a member of the Indo-European family, a blood brother of all the European peoples. If he is a good example of what our race was in its infancy, the Persians and Greeks must have constituted a "White Peril" to the civilized world one thousand to fifteen hundred years before Christ, contrasted with which the supposed "Yellow Peril" of the present day is certainly a minus quantity.

Public Library With an Influence on the Community

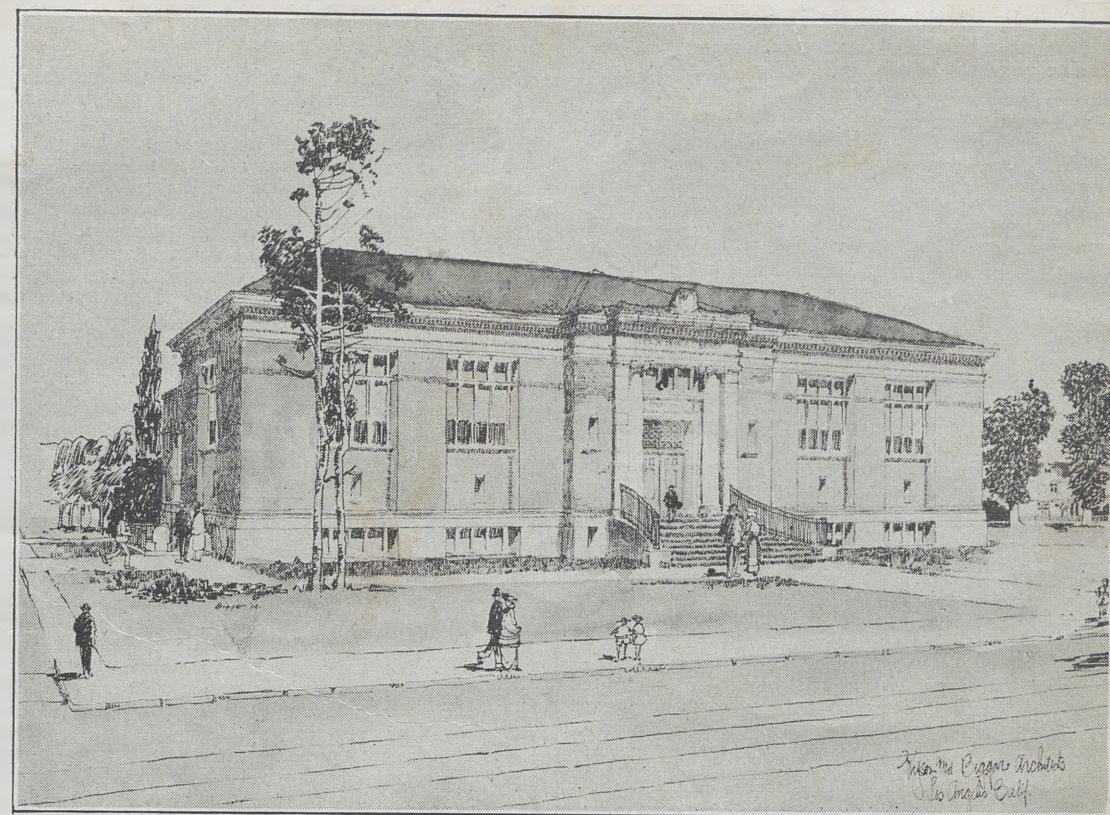
NOT everyone realizes that in Los Angeles there is a library which stands second only to the public schools as an educational institution and which is achieving an enviable reputation throughout the nation as a distributor of learning. The Los Angeles public library, in spite of the lack of a permanent and adequate central building to which we can point with pride, is in reality making greater headway than anyone can be aware who has not made a study into its methods. After all, it is not alone the building which makes the library, any more than buildings can make a university. It is the vision and power to realize that make a public library a vital factor in the life of the people.

One is naturally inclined to inquire for satisfaction, how Los Angeles stands in comparison with the other large cities of the country in regard to its library service. If the circulation of good books into the homes of the citizens can be taken as any measure of success, and it surely can, Los Angeles, which stands tenth in population, can congratulate itself, for it stands eighth in the number of books loaned from its library. If the number of citizens who have library cards and actively share in the borrowing privilege, is another measure of success, Los Angeles may also take pride in the fact that 90,000 persons are registered as borrowers. This means that at least one-half of the population uses the library, either through members of the family or as readers in the various study rooms of the library and its branches. No other large public library has made the remarkable record just achieved in Los Angeles, of a sixty percent gain in circulation in two years. In the year ending October 31, there have been nearly 1,700,000 books lent. This is greater than the circulation of the St. Louis public library and almost as large as that of the Boston public library. The number of persons in each of those cities who have library cards, is only slightly larger than the number in Los Angeles.

This state of affairs is due to the policy of the library board and of the librarian, Everett R. Perry, which is one of extension, and of a business-like administration of the library. Mr. Perry is a graduate of the New York state library school, the oldest in the country, and his training for the head of the Los Angeles library was varied and thorough, first in the library of Harvard College as a student there, then as a member of the St. Louis public library, and later with Dr. Billings of the New York public library. The best current practice in the library world is reflected in the methods of the local institution. In the three years of Mr. Perry's incumbency every department of the library has been strengthened and built up, after a careful study of its needs. The wishes of readers have been kept to the front, and as a result it would be hard to find in the country a better example of what good librarians have for a motto, "The best books, for the most people, at the least cost." As for the latter our library is being operated at a cost twenty-five percent below the average in other libraries, measuring by the results accomplished.

But all these things are of interest more to the person who goes by outer signs and figures. How is the library in our midst performing its work as a center of learning and real education, the kind of education which does not stop when school days are over, but continues through life? While those in charge of the library may well take pride in the mere quantity of book reading, they are equally intent on building up a collection of solid books for the scholar and the special student, for the man and woman to whom art, music and belles lettres most strongly appeal. In the new quarters of the library everything has been planned, so far as physical conditions go, to give special attention to the men and women who are actively interested in particular fields of research. Three new departments have been created for the better handling of this intensive work. Art and music comprise the field of one, sociology and civic topics receive attention in the second, while in the third the wishes of engineers, scientists and men engaged in practical pursuits are met.

The widespread interest in Los Angeles in musical studies is reflected in the music department, which, be it known, has a collection of more than three thousand musical scores, and is also equipped with a sound-proof music room and a piano, where any citizen may try out the scores at will, and make such selections for bor-



DESIGN FOR NEW BRANCH LIBRARY ON CENTRAL AVENUE



EVERETT R. PERRY, LIBRARIAN

rowing as he may desire. Here may be found the scores of the latest operas, with books on harmony and composition, biographies of the musicians, and, in fact, all of the material which a music lover can wish.

In the recent progress of the music department, two well known music patrons of Los Angeles have co-operated in a most substantial way. Mr. Charles Modini-Wood, who originally contributed the musical scores for the People's Orchestra, donated this entire collection to the library, upon the disbanding of the orchestra, while Mr. Charles F. Edson donated several hundred additional scores, of all sorts. These two collections numbered in excess of 1500 titles, and having been most carefully selected, make a most welcome addition.

In the same way, the art department has not only a wide variety of the popular books, on painting, sculpture, architecture and design, but many rare and expensive volumes of plates reproducing the great art work of all countries and times. Every hour of the day, one may find here eager students reading and copying from these books, some for commercial purposes, as advertising men searching for display ideas, others, as amateurs, making copies from the masters of painting and building art, or again, and most often of all, the leisurely reader deeply en-

grossed in the life of a great artist. Close at hand are mounted reproductions of paintings, sculpture and photographs of famous buildings, so that, for instance, the biography and criticism of Raphael may be studied with Raphael's work at one's elbow.

Even in the circulation department, equal care is given to the quality of reading. Not only have the standards of fiction been raised, but a concerted campaign of publicity has been followed with the books of travel, literature and history, and the works relating to business, and the practical arts and sciences. Display cases of the best books, fiction and non-fiction, are prominently located in the hope of guiding borrowers to the worth-while. As a result of careful effort in this direction, the percentage of fiction circulated has been slowly lowered, until there are now only two or three public libraries in the country which lend a larger proportion of "solid" books.

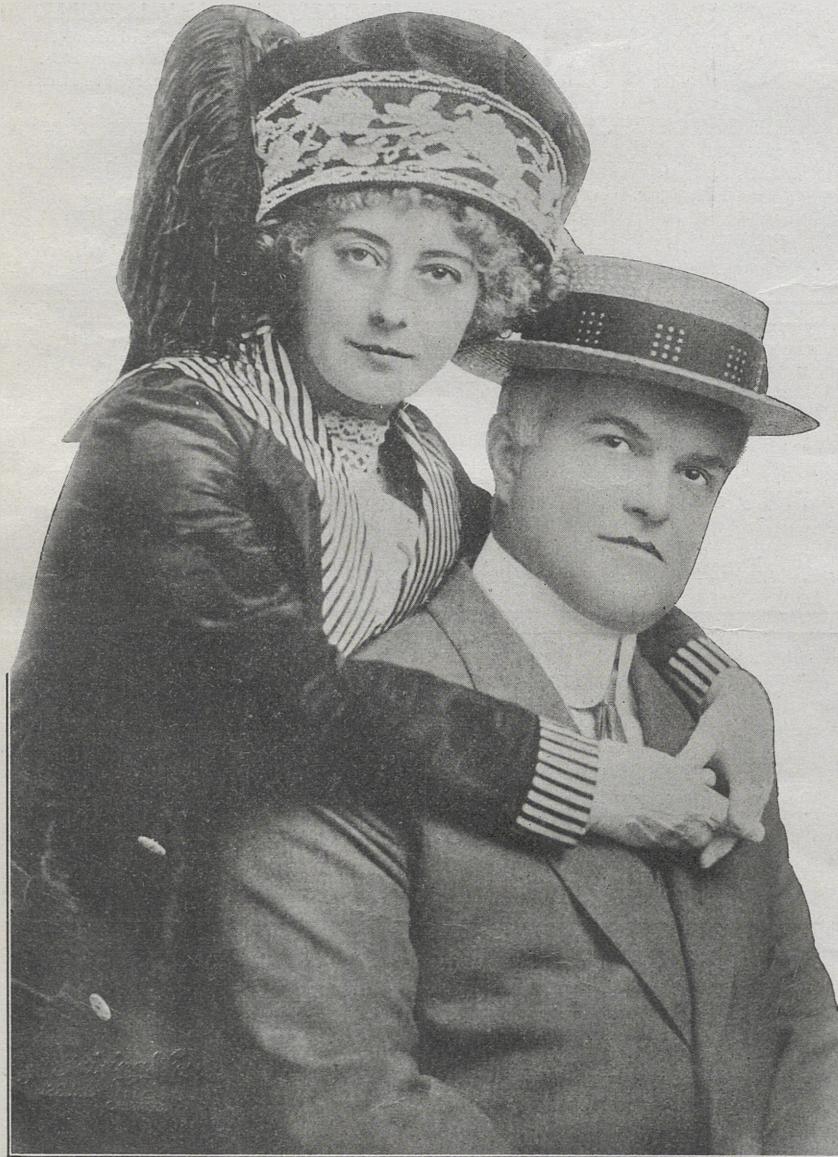
Moreover, the Branch Library system has been developed to a high degree here. There are now twelve branches, open daily, four of them in Carnegie buildings, and five playground branches, open on certain days. Plans are on foot for Carnegie buildings on Central Avenue and in Boyle Heights. In addition, there are more than sixty distributing stations in schools, shops and stores in all parts of the city. In the last twelve months the branch system in Los Angeles has issued nearly a million volumes to the people in outlying sections of the city. Present quarters of the library were occupied June 1, 1914. While the space is nearly one-half more than was available at the former location, and the light and ventilation are almost ideal, and while Fifth and Broadway is the most conveniently located corner in the business and shopping district, the library authorities obtained a per foot rental much below that which formerly had to be paid. Even so, the lump sum of \$22,000 a year must come out of the library fund so long as the library remains unprovided with a permanent building of its own.

While the city has been bonding itself for permanent improvements, such as its water plant, the library authorities have been quietly building up the interior affairs of their institution, and putting library service in Los Angeles on a solid foundation. By so doing they have enlisted the interest and support of all the citizens, so that when in another year or two, all is in readiness for a campaign for a beautiful, centrally-located building, in keeping with the reputation of this city, public opinion will carry unanimously for the thing for which everyone has waited these many years.

Cheaters

After three years of touring with "Disraeli," Louis N. Parker's historic drama, George Arliss has reached Los Angeles with his perfected vehicle and at the Mason Opera House is giving a consummate interpretation of the great Jew who for six years, 1874-1880, was premier of Great Britain. Of course, it is the dramatic rather than the historic incidents that engage the actor and if to accent the first the latter appear slightly incongruous why be hypercritical? Any weakness of this nature is forgivable, even the inexcusable carelessness of the prime minister in leaving his

intuitions of the statesman, his boldness in the face of danger, his resourcefulness, his power, which he uses so judiciously, are depicted with superb skill by Mr. Arliss, whose art is of a high order. That the actor has studied the peculiarities of Lord Beaconsfield to good purpose is discernible to the most casual observer; to the student of English history his delineation is a work of exquisite finish, never over-accented, never forced or theatric. He is, by turn, cynical, humorous, forceful, persuasive, frank and winning. It is not a crafty Jew, nor yet a vindictive one that con-



MOORE AND LITTLEFIELD AT ORPHEUM

cipher code exposed to the ferret eyes of the Russian female spy—whom he has invited to read the cipher telegram in juxtaposition on his table—in the presence of such masterly acting. Lord Beaconsfield, as students of English history are aware, was an ardent imperialist and to his activities in the far east Great Britain owed the acquisition of the Suez canal, the domination of India and the expanded title that he gave to his country's mistress, Queen Victoria.

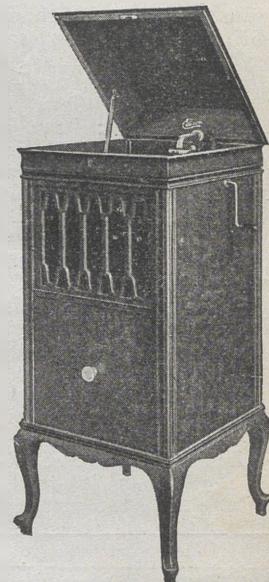
It is the machinations of Russia to circumvent the English premier's designs on Suez that the playwright has seized upon to develop Disraeli's remarkable personality. The wonderful

finds the plotters against England's ascendancy; we see the master mind establishing its supremacy by reason of its natural superiority and all the subtleties of the process are revealed by the art of the actor. His tenderness for his wife is a mark of his greatness; no piece of statecraft is too involved, too absorbing to make him pause in his devotion or betray him into impatience. Only once does Mr. Arliss depart from his customary suavity and repression of manner to attain his purpose. It is in the scene with the director of the Bank of England who has refused to extend the credit of that institution to accomplish the purchase of the canal from

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SECOND WEEK, BEGINNING MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 16

The Gaiety Theater Company Will Present

"A Stubborn Cinderella"

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"A GENTLEMAN FROM MISSISSIPPI"

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T. R. says: "It's Bully."

the Khedive of Egypt. Arliss suddenly attains dramatic heights when he lashes the reluctant financier for his lack of patriotism and finally threatens him with the rescinding of the bank's charter if he fails to protect England's credit in the Orient. His denunciation, his determination, and his inexorability of purpose, wherein he brooks no obstacle, are revealed in a passionate outburst that quickly brings the cringing banker to his senses and climaxes the play. No student of good acting, no lover of historic episodes can afford to miss this masterpiece which the art of George Arliss visualizes. It is seven years since Los Angeles had the pleasure of studying his characterization of the thief in "Leah Kleschna," which Mrs. Fiske presented, and in the interim the work of Mr. Arliss has measurably advanced.

His support, insofar as leading personages is concerned, is excellent. Especially noteworthy is the finished work of Margaret Dale as Mrs. Noel Travers, in the pay of the Russian government. Throughout, her blending of sex and craft is admirably sustained and her recognition of defeat in the climax is subtly conveyed. Delightful, too, is the picture



RUDOLPH GANZ AT TRINITY

given by Mrs. Arliss of Lady Beaconsfield. Widely different in method, but equally effective, is the work of Ernita Lascelles as Lady Clarissa Pevensie whose spirited refusal of the self-satisfied Viscount Deeford awakens that young man to a sense of his opportunities to advance his country's interests, which Disraeli cleverly augments by taking him into the diplomatic service and intrusting him with a confidential mission. How he succeeds in diplomacy and in his wooing Arthur Eldred satisfactorily reveals. Other characters—and the list is long—are interpreted with intelligence if not with profound skill, serving to complete a most edifying evening. The scenery shows wear and tear, but there is more than enough polish in the acting to counterbalance. As Mr. Arliss is to play here a second week we strongly advise all lovers of high-class drama, superbly presented, to take advantage of the opportunity presented.

S. T. C.

New Comedy at Burbank

With all its pleasing qualities, "The Witness Chair," the new comedy presented this week at the Burbank, falls so far short of having anything that remotely resembles a central idea—either farcical or dramatic—that its value is problematical. Henry Kolker's attractive personality goes a long

way toward concealing its weaknesses, and the Burbank company has seldom done better team work in the support, for this is primarily a star's play, but at no stage does the piece grip, in either an intense or an amusing manner. The difficulty is one which, it would seem, is inherent in the trivial story, and it is hard to see how anything can be done with the piece.

Barbary Yoska, a brilliant Hungarian pianist, comes to America after having married, in a weak moment, a vulgar music hall singer who had befriended him. He makes a great success, and then falls ill from nervous trouble. A handsome and sympathetic nurse attends him, and they fall in love, although neither admits it until Act IV. Yoska's wife hears of his success, hurries across the Atlantic, and proceeds to achieve valuable advertising by suing the musician for divorce. The landlady of Yoska's boarding-house spies upon the nurse and patient, and innocent incidents are given a sinister touch, for divorce court evidence. Even the nurse's fiance does not like the appearance of things. Pausing to look at the situation from the viewpoint of the fiance, one must admit his attitude was not entirely without provocation. In Act II the vulgar wife's plot is revealed, and for the first time Yoska and the nurse realize that the girl's reputation is to be attacked. There is little more than this to Act II. In Act III the divorce trial is staged, the only features of interest being the cross-examination of the nurse by an unscrupulous lawyer, and the explosions of Yoska in the court room which result in his finally being hauled off to jail for contempt. In Act IV Yoska jumps his bail and elopes with the nurse to California, his wife having been granted the divorce.

It is difficult to work up any great degree of enthusiasm over the play itself. Kolker's impersonation of the temperamental musician saves it in many a dreary moment, when what little action there is begins to lag. In brief, it is the dialogue plus the Kolker personality that made "The Witness Chair" even tolerable on any terms. This combination, however, is not sufficient to create the spark of life that is essential to dramatic success. Ernest Poole and Harriet Ford, the authors, have written their comedy fluently and well, but have produced nothing but a pleasing superficiality. Selma Paley as the nurse does her best serious acting of several months. Grace Travers, "dolled up" as the imported music hall "artiste," was one of the bright spots. Walter Catlett was not nearly so funny as the audience thought he was, the good folk at the Burbank always having such an extensive perspective of Catlett humor to remember, that they think he is humorous if he only leans over and picks up a pin. Florence Oberle as the landlady of the boarding house is a joy alloyed by too realistic recollections for those who have known the type in real life. The court scene is the best part of the play, despite the fact that it is technically grotesque—which simply goes to bear out an oft-asserted principle of mine, that technical criticism is without value. It is not a lack of technique which mars "The Witness Chair," but an absence of ideas, of substance.

R. B.

Ups and Downs of a Show

After getting away to a bad start, last Monday night, "A Stubborn Cinderella" at the Morosco showed signs of being a brisk and lively affair, then died away in the second act from a complication of ailments, and as that section of the entertainment took the evening along to within an hour of midnight, it is impossible for this reviewer to say of his own knowledge

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Complete Change of Program Weekly
Matinee Daily 2:30
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Plain Talk on a Plain Topic

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OLD HOME WEEK—MOORE & LITTLEFIELD, "Change Your Act"; FRANK NORTH & CO., "Back to Wellington"; THREE TYPES, Blonde, Brunette, Auburn; "RUBE" DICKINSON, Justice of the Peace; LYDELL, BROWN, LYDELL, "Native of Arkansas"; ADAIR & ADAIR, Bar Act; CHIEF CAUPOLICAN, Indian Singer; Last week, MORRIS CRONIN & MERRY MEN. Symphony Concerts 2 and 8 p. m. Pathé Semi-weekly News Views.

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Coming: ARRIGO SERATO, Violinist

whether or not the piece was redeemed in the last act, as he went home and to bed. Carpenters (this is not mentioned with any desire to carp) were still hammering merrily upon the stage as the hands of oft-consulted watches swung toward nine o'clock. Yet the settings were not elaborate, and the stage crew had two weeks to build them. Dramatic stock houses produce incalculably heavier settings in half the time. Then the voice of the prompter was heard in the land, his words being almost as audible as those of the actors themselves. Altogether, it was about as ragged a first performance as ever has been given in Los Angeles. Yet the first act was carried out with a vigor and vivacity that promised well. Harry Gribbon, rather mature for a college lad, it is true, but dragging the herring of his amusing personality across that fact, was most of the show, with Bessie De Voie and Grace Edmond taking turns decorating his comedy with smiles and songs. The situation—for to admit more than one situation into a musical comedy would be considered rank waste—is that the daughter of an earl never has been allowed to associate with young folk, and is the ultimate in unsophistication. That granted, anything may happen, and most of that which may, does. Neal Burns and Edwin Clark, as the slim and fat youths, without whom there can be no college play, are lively and frequent. Out of the chaos of the second act there stands out the "Tipperary" number, but why the kilts? Of all the garb devised by humankind since the dawn of history, there is nothing quite so hideous as the kilts, and especially when worn by women. The Morosco chorus is at least of average attractiveness, but in the kilts it made the audience titter. This entire entertainment is probably not nearly so bad as it seemed to the audience last Monday night.

Orpheum Bill is Crescendo

There is only one fault to be found with the Orpheum bill this week—it begins too soon. If it only began after the first three or four numbers,

instead of before them, it would be ideal vaudeville. And the additional advantage would be experienced by the audience of having that much more time for the partaking of cooling or warming drinks, according to the climatic conditions and the individual taste. It would leave, also, several dollars worth of vaudeville for the regular price. The residuum would consist of Claude Gillingwater, Jessie Brown with or without her partner, Chief Caupolican and the Merry Men of Morris Cronin. Gillingwater has been praised so highly in these columns that further remarks of this kind would seem fulsome, but his clever leading woman, Edith Lyle is entitled to rather more attention than is natural in view of Gillingwater's dominance in the clever sketch. In personality and art Miss Lyle is charming. This same over-worked term, personality, must do for Jessie Brown, who sings and dances in company with Bert Kalmar. There is a fine friendliness about this young woman that is decidedly winning, and has more to do with the success of the act than the music or the dancing. She and Kalmar are lively, active, and willing, however, and they meet with the hearty approval of the audience. Chief Caupolican, the South American Indian, with his all-embracing smile, and his all-pervading voice, would be welcome at least once a month. There is that about this engaging redman to make one wonder what is the Chilean substitute for Carlisle College. His oration is no mere string of words, turned out for him by a white man and repeated by rote, but is true satire such as can be born only of the Indian's viewpoint toward his white brother. Caupolican is not the simple aborigine of fiction. Then, as the capsheaf of this stack of vaudeville wheat come Morris Cronin and His Merry Men. It is rather a misnomer. It is the audience that is merry—the men have no time, for they are so busy keeping the audience in that mood. The act is a problem drama also, the problem being, how many merry men has Morris Cronin? Sounds like the old Peter Piper verbal jig, doesn't it. But, perhaps, you were expecting a description of this act. Answer—it can't be done. Vaudeville knoweth not its like, and speech being, as we are credibly informed by Voltaire, simply a device for the purpose of concealing thought, and this contraption having no thought to conceal but only deeds, language is robbed of its function, and ceaseth forthwith.

"Ready Money" at Burbank

Beginning with Sunday's matinee, the Burbank company will present James Montgomery's international success, "Ready Money." This should prove one of the big comedies of the year at the Burbank. The full strength of the Burbank company will be in the cast, with leading roles in the keeping of Donald Bowles, Forrest Stanley, Grace Travers and Walter Catlett.

Big Film at Auditorium

D. W. Griffith's film masterpiece, "The Escape," will be seen at the Temple Auditorium again next week, beginning with the Monday matinee. This silent drama, taken from Paul Armstrong's play of the same name, which was given its first production in this city, deals with the problem of the responsibility of parenthood in no uncertain terms. It does not even confine itself to the human race, but goes back into the beginnings of life, and pictures the lowest forms of organic existence. It shows with what care breeders surround their live stock, and then culminates in the sordid story of the bringing up of a family of slum-dwellers. How one of the girls determined to escape

from these surroundings at any price, even the greatest a woman can pay, and how the other sister followed out the fate that the slums had marked out for her, forms one of the most thrilling stories ever told on the stage or in film. The difficulties in the way of an adequate presentation of Paul Armstrong's idea on the stage are overcome by Mr. Griffith in his big production.

Second Week of "Disraeli"

George Arliss enters upon his second and last week in Louis N. Parker's comedy, "Disraeli," at the Mason Opera House, Monday night. It is in the unison of effort, not of author and star, but of author, star and actors down to the last of the cast, that gives to the performance of Mr. Parker's play a unique charm. In the drama, Mr. Arliss has made "Disraeli," prime minister of England, live again. From Glastonbury Towers, an ancient English county seat, which Disraeli turns into a political workshop, much to the discomfiture of its haughty mistress, the duchess of Downing Street, where in prime ministerial domains the Russia-Suez Canal intrigue is unfolded, to Disraeli's study in his retreat at Hughenden, where the governor of the Bank of England is compelled to uphold the premier's imperial plans, to the Reception Hall where her majesty's entry is momentarily expected, the story moves with historical accuracy and the keenest dramatic interest. Matinees are Wednesday and Saturday.

Orpheum's Old Home Week

"Old Home Week"—that's what the Orpheum will offer, beginning with the Monday matinee, November 16, a week which will be replete with features to take one in memory back to the farm and the old homestead; rural acts which will have all the tang of the soil. This is a regular pre-Thanksgiving feature in the eastern theaters and will doubtless, after the coming week, become a fixture here. The topliners on the new bill are Victor Moore and Emma Littlefield, both graduates of musical comedy, in "Change Your Act," or "Back to the Woods." This depicts the woes of a rural theater rehearsal, the troubles of the performers with the stagehands, and the afflictions to be met only in the small town. The other bucolic acts are: Frank North and his company in "Back to Wellington," an epic of small town life, with North in the star part; "Rube" Dickinson, the ex-justice of the peace, an Indiana type, who has a complete new line of cases to try; and Lydell, Brown and Lydell, a new trio, in "A Native of Arkansas," depicting Arkansas humor and life. These four acts thus cover sufficient of the program to give it ruralities to a finish.

Lasky's "Three Types" is a beauty act of a new sort, three lovely girls, blonde, brunette and auburn. Adair & Adair are almost rural in their work on the comedy bars. Chief Caupolican and the Morris Cronin's merry men are the only holdovers. Special music, and the Pathé News views will complete the programme.

Rudolf Ganz Concert

But three internationally famous pianists will be heard in Los Angeles this season—Tina Lerner, Josef Lhevinne and Rudolf Ganz. Of these the latter will be the first, coming next Tuesday evening to Trinity, as the second artist on the first Philharmonic course. It behooves every piano teacher and student to avail themselves of this concert as this eminent Swiss piano virtuoso is now at the pinnacle of his artistic triumphs. It was as a violinist that Mr. Ganz began his musical education. As a performer on the latter instrument he made his first appearance in public

"The ground of a man's joy is often hard to hit. It may hinge at times upon a mere accessory, like a lantern."—R. L. S.



AFTER you have thought it all over you will agree with us that the gift which pleases a man the most is the practical gift, and the best place to get it is at his store where he likes to come for his clothes--where we specialize on the likes and dislikes of men.

And now, early, is the time to come.

Third Big Week Starts Monday

"A Chinese Festival" A \$10,000 Oriental Musical Spectacle The Talk of the Town

CAFE BRISTOL

when ten years old, while as a performer on the piano he made his debut when only twelve. In spite of his pronounced virtuosity, his musical education was most carefully taken care of, all the branches necessary to make him a thorough musician were carefully studied, until today he is one of the most representative and thorough artists who visit us. He will give but the one concert in this city and the program is an excellent one, containing several novelties.

"Ruin" at Pantages

"Ruin" is the short and ugly title of a short and, in some respects, ugly, playlet, coming next week to Pantages. "Ruin" is built upon the same theme as Prof. Lombroso's "Degeneration," a prophecy of the downfall of modern civilization under the weakening stress of cultured vice. In its lines Walter Montague emphasizes the necessity for a return to the stern and uncompromising virtue of our grandparents, the avoidance of soft names for hard facts and relentless war on evil conditions. He touches on one aspect only of modern degeneracy, and that not in an argumentative way, but in a graphic presentation of things about which people re-

fuse to argue. "Ruin" has been presented for the last two weeks in San Francisco and Oakland with immense success. Ruth Kalama's Hawaiian Hula Troupe will be the added attraction of the week. "Col." Billy Link and his Ho-Bo-Can Soldiers, assisted by Blossom Robinson and Company, will revive "Custer's Lost Fight." This is a new and bloodless version. The Vestoff Trio, a musical and dancing novelty, Work and Play, the acrobatic jesters, and Henry and Harrison in songs and patter complete the show.

Cinderella Slipper Attracts

"A Stubborn Cinderella," the latest offering of the Gaiety company at the Morosco theater, met with instant success and is proving highly popular. It will continue another week. The Cinderella slipper worn by Grace Edmond, prima donna of the company, also is proving a great attraction and many women visit the theater every morning in the hope of being able to wear the slipper and win the prize that is offered. Heading the cast with Miss Edmond is the comedian, Harry Gribbon, while Neal Burns, Bessie De Voie and Billy Cliff are making individual hits of importance.

Social & Personal

PARTICULARLY artistic in its appointments was the wedding Wednesday evening of Miss Lorita Rouse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Wiley Rouse, to Mr. John Vallely, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Vallely. The ceremony took place at St. Paul's pro-cathedral in the presence of many friends and relatives. Quantities of yellow chrysanthemums and golden bloom were used in the decorations, ferns and tiny electric lights being combined with sheafs of the blossoms, tied with fluffy bows of canary colored tulle. The bride was attired in a gown of bridal satin with overdrapery of crepe chiffon. This was edged with princess lace. The young bride wore her veil in cap effect, caught in place by a spray of orange blossoms. She carried a shower of maidenhair ferns and lilies of the valley. Mrs. William Edward Sheppard, sister of the bride, was her matron of honor. Her gown was a pale sea green satin with high girdle and a deep flounce of silk net. The maid of honor was Miss Maria Vallely and the bridesmaids were Misses Helen Walker, Marie Nichols and Isabelle Morris. They were attired alike in green charmeuse satin with ruffles of green silk net. The ruffled bodice was caught with a single gold rose, and each maid carried a French basket of pompon chrysanthemums. Little Marjorie Ellen Douglas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Douglas, assisted as flower girl being attired in a dainty frock of all-over French embroidery, with sash and hair ribbons of golden satin. Mr. Paul M. Maguire was best man. The ushers included Messrs. Tom Spaulding, Robert Smith, Leo Maguire, Andrew Mullen, George Powell and Seymour Tailey. The bride was given into the keeping of the bridegroom by her father. Following the wedding at the church, a supper was served at the home of the bride's parents, 631 West Thirty-first street for the members of the bridal party and relatives. Here the decorations were in white chrysanthemums and ferns. Mr. and Mrs. Vallely will enjoy a wedding trip and after December 1 will be at home to friends in this city.

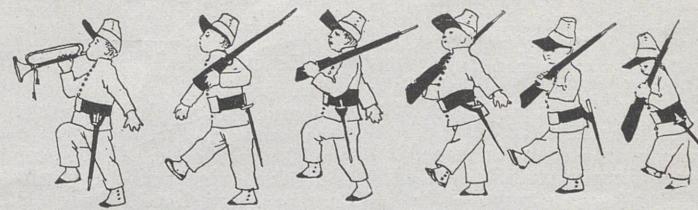
Of much interest is the announcement of the engagement of Miss Helene Montague of this city, to Mr. Otis Valentine Collin of San Francisco. The announcement was formally made at a prettily appointed luncheon given last Saturday by Mrs. Stanley Guthrie, herself a recent bride. Guests upon this occasion were Miss Helene Montague, Mrs. Stanley Visel, Mrs. Kenyon Lee, Mrs. Shirley Meserve, Mrs. Eugene Cline, Miss Frances Richards, Miss Eloise Watson, Miss Marguerite Knox, Miss May Chandler, Miss Frances Chandler and Miss Marie Scheller. The bride-elect is a sister of Mrs. H. Z. Osborne, Jr., of this city, with whom she has been making her home. Miss Montague only recently returned from Europe, having been in Belgium at the time war was declared. She passed through many exciting experiences before obtaining passage on a homebound ship. Tuesday, Miss Montague left for San Francisco where she will be the guest for three weeks of Mr. and Mrs. John Rutledge, the latter formerly Miss Genevieve Scheller. Both the bride-elect and her fiance are graduates of Stanford university, where their romance had its beginning. Their wedding date will be set for June.

Monday evening at the Mason Opera house, a brilliant audience attended the opening performance of George Arliss' "Disraeli." Among the society folk who were there were Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Clark and their daughter, Miss Inez Clark, who entertained for Miss Kate Van Nuys and her fiance, Mr. James R. Page. Other of their guests included Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brunswig and Mr. Kay Crawford. Seen in the audience were Captain and Mrs. Randolph Huntington Miner, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Earl, Mrs. Hugh Livingstone Macneil, Dr. and Mrs. Bertrand Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. Connell, Mr. and Mrs. Allan C. Balch, Dr. and Mrs. Ernest A. Bryant, Mrs. James Souter Porter, Mrs. I. N. Van Nuys, Mr. and Mrs. Richard J. Schweppie, Mr. and Mrs. Earl B. Millar, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Brinton Barham, Dr. Walter Jarvis Barlow and Mrs. Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Bryne, Mr. and Mrs. Will E. Dunn, Mrs. Kate Vosburg, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Frank, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Hellman, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Johnstone and box party, Mr. and Mrs. Dean Mason, Dr. and Mrs. Herman Janss, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Grimm, Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Rose, and Mrs. Thomas J. Fleming, the Misses Margaret and Louise Fleming, and any number of others.

Miss Frances Edwards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Edwards of 601 Harvard boulevard, whose marriage to Dr. Archibald C. Macleish will take place, November 30, has chosen as her maid of honor, Miss Irma Milligan. Her bridesmaids will include Misses Ruth Montgomery, Katherine Torrance, Lucile Evans and Helen Burton. Mr. Henry Reynolds will assist Dr. Macleish as best man and the ushers will be Messrs. Dood Rowan, Arthur Mace, Francis Graves and Edward Calder. The ceremony will take place in the evening at St. John's Episcopal church, Rev. George Davidson officiating. An informal reception for relatives and a few friends will follow, at the home of the bride's parents. Several delightful prenuptial affairs have been given in compliment to the young bride-elect and other of her friends are planning to entertain in her honor. Thursday, November 18, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Montgomery will give a dinner party for Miss Edwards and Dr. Macleish, and they will be the guests of honor the following Saturday evening at a dinner-dance given by Mr. and Mrs. David Evans.

Unusually pretentious in its appointments, will be the double marriage this evening at Glenwood Mission Inn, Riverside, of Miss Louise Eliza Roberts to Mr. Walker Willis Kamm, and of Miss Maude Marie Roberts to Mr. Philip Schuyler Kamm. The two attractive young brides are the daughters of State Treasurer and Mrs. E. D. Roberts, while the two bridegrooms are brothers, and both prominent business men of Portland, Oregon. The brides' attendants will be Miss Eleanor Stott of St. Louis, Miss Catherine Crellin of Oakland, Miss Marjorie Mhoon of Piedmont, Miss Julia Austin of Cleveland, Miss Dorothy Davis of Redlands, Miss Hortense Koepfli, Miss Blanche Davenport, of Los Angeles and Miss Ruth Craig of Long Beach. The ushers will be Messrs. Clarence Olmstead and Howell Jones of Portland, Volly Ellsworth of Pasadena, Robert Hunt of San Francisco, Ernest Crawford May of Pasadena,

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Robert Lee Hall of San Francisco, Harry Fair of New York and Riverside, Stanley Henshaw of Oakland, Herbert Hubbard and Richard E. Roberts of Redlands. The four tiny pages will be Masters Jack Francisco, Keith Sutherland of Fresno, Francis Bledsoe and George Iie. Following the marriage service an elaborate supper will be served in the banquet room and dancing will be enjoyed later. The Messrs. Kamm and their respective brides, after a honeymoon trip, will make their homes in Portland, Oregon.

Mrs. J. M. Schneider of 515 Andrews boulevard, will entertain with a brilliant afternoon reception at her home, Saturday, November 21, from 3 until 6 o'clock. The affair is planned in compliment to her sister-in-law, Mrs. Olga Schneider, who recently came here from San Francisco to make her home. Two hundred invitations have been issued for the afternoon and the hostess' assistance will include Messrs. C. P. Bagg, Jennie Donahue, John P. Burke, Lester Donahue, James Fogarty, Angus Lindley, H. G. Cates, Harry Werden, Charles Pemberton, Marion Welsh and Misses Rose Barnard and Helen Sanborn.

Friends of Mrs. Jaro Von Schmidt will welcome her back again, her return from Austria being an event of much interest. She will be the guest temporarily of her sister, Mrs. C. E. Hahn on Severance street, and later will take apartments at Hotel Darby. With the sad death of Count Von Schmidt in Austria last August, Mrs. Von Schmidt, having no relatives in that country, determined to return to Los Angeles, where she and Count Von Schmidt, in their many years residence here, had made a large circle of admiring friends.

Mrs. Lucien N. Brunswig and her charming daughter have returned to America from their extended trip in

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Europe. They will visit for a short time in New York, returning to their home here in the near future. While abroad, Mrs. Brunswig and her daughter passed the greater part of their time in Italy and Switzerland, and they encountered little or no difficulty on account of the war, or in obtaining passage to the United States.

In honor of Mrs. Chester A. Judson of San Francisco, and Mrs. Alexander Field, also of the northern city, who have returned to Los Angeles for a visit with relatives and friends, Miss Inez Clark entertained Wednesday with a luncheon and bridge whist party at Hotel Darby.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Brinton Barham entertained Tuesday evening at their home, 1209 Arlington street. The table decorations were of orchids, and places were arranged for Mr. and Mrs. Lee Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Willis Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lacy, Mr. and Mrs. George I. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. Willis H. Booth, Miss Donaldson of San Francisco and Mr. Louis Vetter.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Mayer and family have moved into their new home at 2215 West Washington street, where they will receive their friends.

Next week's society events will include a wedding of much social interest, Miss Alice Blust, daughter of Mr. Albert Blust of Magnolia avenue having chosen Thursday evening, as the date of her marriage to Mr. Hervey Lindley, a nephew of Dr. Walter Lindley of this city. The ceremony will take place at the First Christian church. Miss Blust will have for her maid of honor her sister, Miss Louise Blust, and her bridesmaids will be Miss Ethel Best, Miss Edith Myers and Miss Helen Herrmann. Little Florence Mickalek will assist as flower girl. Mr. Walter Van Dyke will be Mr. Lindley's best man and the ushers will include Messrs. Robert Elliott, Jack Luccarelli and William Newton Best, Jr. After December 30, Mr. Lindley and his bride will be at home to their friends at 130 North Kingsley Drive.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Perry Story entertained Saturday last with an informal dinner at their home on New Hampshire street. Places at the table were arranged for ten.

Captain and Mrs. Randolph Huntington Miner of West Adams, who recently arrived home from Europe, enjoyed a few days' rest at the Crags, to which place they motored Thursday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Ellis of 2128 Western avenue announce the marriage of their son, Mr. Lyman Reynolds Ellis, to Miss Marcelle Montgomery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Montgomery of Meeker, Colorado. Mr. Ellis and his bride will make their home on the Ellis ranch at Meeker.

Six hundred and fifty invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Anderson for a brilliant New Year's Eve ball to be given at the Beverly Hills hotel. An elaborate and unique program of entertainment will also be featured for the occasion.

Miss Gwendolin Laughlin of 666 West Adams street, with Mrs. William D. Barnard of Philadelphia, have returned from an enjoyable trip through the South Seas. They will be at home to their friends this winter at the residence of Miss Laughlin.

Interesting to a host of friends is the announcement of the engagement of Miss Agnes Whitaker to Mr. Clyde Martin. The betrothal was made known Saturday last at a tea given by Mrs. Melville T. Whitaker of West Eighteenth street, mother of the bride-elect. The home was prettily

decorated with yellow chrysanthemums, and about one hundred invitations were issued for the affair.

Miss Rachel Ward, the attractive young daughter of Mrs. Ben Ward of Ellendale place, was hostess Monday evening at a small dancing party. The rooms were artistically decorated with yellow and white chrysanthemums. The guests included Lois Forve, Rosalie Rollins, Maggie Johnson, Olga Simpson, Madora Hines, Beardsley Haywood, Borden Milbank, William Griffith, Foster Hammond, Haynes Lindley, John Kemp, Albert Busch and Sparks Thomas.

Mrs. Hancock Banning will entertain this evening for Mr. and Mrs. Russell McD. Taylor, with an informal dinner at the Midwick Club. Other guests will be Mr. and Mrs. Jack Nivens, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Wailles and Mr. and Mrs. Will Hook.

Mrs. Duncan Draper of Santa Barbara, who is at Hotel Darby for the winter months, entertained Tuesday evening with a dinner, followed by a theater party at the Mason Opera house. Her guests were Mr. and Mrs. Hancock Banning, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Clark, Mrs. Hugh Livingstone Macneil, Mr. Curtis Nutt, Mr. L. N. Brunswig and Mr. Wayland Smith.

Miss Jeanette Solomon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Solomon of 676 South Coronado street, was married Tuesday evening to Mr. Fred Siegel, the ceremony taking place at the home of the bride's parents, in the presence of relatives and a few intimate friends. Miss Ruth Clampitt was maid of honor while the bridesmaids were Misses Ruth Clampitt, Ethel Crowell, Pearl Cohen and Jeanette Solomon of Oakland. Little Ruth Kotera and Edith Kotera assisted as flower girls and Fay Hoegerman was ring bearer. Mr. Fred Reynolds was best man.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lacy of Wilshire boulevard, entertained Thursday with a charmingly appointed dinner party. Places were laid for twenty-four guests.

This evening Mr. and Mrs. Willard Doran will be host and hostess at an informal and enjoyable dinner, given for a few of their friends at their home on West Twenty-seventh street.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Letts are planning a delightful little dinner party, to be given at their beautiful home in Hollywood Wednesday of next week.

Miss Virginia Walsh, the charming daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Walsh of Harvard boulevard, entertained a few of her friends in the younger society set, at an informal dinner Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Davis of Berkeley Square were host and hostess Tuesday evening at a small dinner party, this being one of a series of attractive little affairs they have been giving for their friends.

In honor of the birthday anniversary of Dr. Carl Kurtz, Mrs. Kurtz will give a small dinner party at their home this evening.

Among Monday evening's theater parties at the Mason was that given by Mrs. Thomas J. Fleming for her two attractive daughters, Misses Margaret and Louise Fleming. Following the play, the party went to the Alexandria for the supper dance.

Guests were Misses Amy Busch, Delight Shafer, Louise Hunt, Helen Duque; Messrs. Clark Bonner, Clarence Lavel, Louis McWhirter, John Garner, Harrell J. Harrell, George Judd and Craig Lovett.

Selected "Poems" of Clinton Scollard, chosen from his work for the thirty years in which he has been writing verse, is published by Houghton Mifflin Company.

Drama League Activities

At the regular monthly meeting of the Evening City Club at Christopher's Monday evening, it will be Drama League night. President Forrest Bailey will speak on the organization and work of the Drama League and Miss Dora Holmes will read Lady Gregory's one-act drama "The Rising of the Moon."

Members of the Drama League have received bulletins recommending the lectures at Cumnock by Dr. Richard Burton, national president of the organization, next week. These lectures, of which notice is given in another column, are open to the public, and are morning events.

Another announcement in which the Drama League has become interested, is the first performance by the Civic Repertory Company at the Gamut Auditorium next Thursday evening, when "The Amazons," a Pinero comedy, will be given. "Disraeli," with George Arliss in the title part, highly commended by the Drama League, remains at the Mason another week.

First Repertory Offering

At Gamut Club Auditorium next Thursday evening the first appearance of the new Civic Repertory Company, under the direction of Miss Willamene Wilkes, will be made in the Pinero comedy, "The Amazons." This clever satire on the feminist movement of the late Victorian era, is one of the liveliest plays by the brilliant English dramatist. The cast of characters will be as follows: Barrington, Victor Rottman; Galfred, Max Pollock; Andre, Cecil Irish; Rev. Roger Minchin, Harold Mosher; Filton, Marshal Mackey; Youatt, John Vosburg; Orts, William Candee; Marchioness of Castle-Garden, Caroline Ferris; Lady Noeline, Adelaide Cannon; Lady Willamina, Florence Brown; Lady Thomasina, Marjorie Thompson; Sergeant Shuter, Miriam Woodward. The ten, twenty and thirty cents scale of admission is being introduced in this enterprise, the idea being to give the best at the price of the cheapest.

Lester Donahue Recital

Never has America had such an opportunity of encouraging her own musicians as this year when so many have been obliged to return home and depend upon recognition for their work in their native country. An instance of this is Lester Donahue, the brilliant young piano virtuoso, who three years ago went abroad to finish his studies and returned last month to make his debut on this side. He will be heard for the first time since his return at Trinity, Monday evening, November 23. Donahue's recital in London last May was a distinct success, the critics without exception giving him enormous credit. In Berlin, Munich, Dresden and other German cities also he was accorded credit which many an older artist might well have been delighted to receive. His program for this city contains a number of the things for which he received greatest credit in Europe, including three Chopin numbers, three Liszt numbers, Rudolf Ganz' Marche Fantastique, and the gigantic MacDowell "Sonata Tragica."

Dr. Burton Lectures at Cumnock

Las Angeles Center of the Drama League will give a reception to the national president of the League, Dr. Richard Burton, next Tuesday afternoon. Dr. Burton will be in the city for the purpose of giving a series of lectures at Cumnock School, and the League's plans for his entertainment are subject to other demands upon his time. The subjects and dates for Dr. Burton's lectures have been announced by the Cumnock School, as follows: November 16: Ibsen and the

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Another Advertising Course

More and more is the importance of regarding advertising as a science and not a haphazard matter to be handled by shotgun methods and guess-work, becoming impressed upon business men, with a corresponding reflection in the curricula of practical educational institutions. The latest to realize this is the Y. M. C. A., which is now adding a course in advertising to its other activities. The course will be conducted by John Renfrew, of the Adams & Renfrew agency, and will cover the principles of this business from various viewpoints.

Mme. Thorner to Sing

Every season Los Angeles attracts numerous artists, and of the many who come, always one or two remain. Mme. Helen Thorner, the gifted dramatic soprano who will be heard for the first time in a song recital at Trinity, November 27, is an artist who has enjoyed success in both Europe and New York. She sang for a number of seasons in Germany in opera, and though offered the opportunity of appearing at the Metropolitan and also at the Manhattan Opera House in this country, preferred to remain on the recital stage.

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Music

By W. Francis Gates

S PURRED by the activity and success of musicians in other cities, the local Music Teachers' Association, at its meeting last Friday night, at the Gamut Club building, took up the matter of securing in the public schools credit for such musical work as pupils are doing, providing they are making a serious study of music. A committee was appointed to consult with Superintendent John M. Francis on this subject. Not to allow any credit for careful musical study would be to allege that the pursuit of musical knowledge and performing ability had no educational value. Of course, there is a good deal of so-called music study that is conducted in a desultory way and which means little to the mental development of the pupil. On the other hand there is very much that is carried on with a serious manner and purpose and which does more for the mentality and touches the whole life of the student far more than a number of the studies of a school curriculum.

Certainly it is of more importance that the future mother of a family have a developed musical appreciation and ability than that she shall have delved into calculus or be able to name the geological strata. There is a good deal of the school study that is of encyclopedic character. Its place is on the shelves, ready for reference, rather than drilled into the memory for the time being and then evaporating rapidly after the school days are closed. The best education is that which leads to appreciation of the work of others and the power to do. And the modern teaching of music tends more and more to developing an appreciation for the art. In this particular the public schools must be given the major credit, for nowhere in the teaching of the young is that matter of musical appreciation dwelt on so strongly as by the music teachers in the schools of the large cities. Moreover, the idea is spreading to the smaller centers. The mechanical piano player and the phonograph are important factors in bringing the best music to the ears of the school boys and girls, who are imbibing a taste for the best music. Many a girl of sixteen has heard more good music at school than her mother has heard all her life. Prof. Francis is one of the educators who realize the large formative power of music for good and its effect on the future life of the student. And no doubt, if it rests with him, reasonable credit will be given for all serious musical work done by school pupils.

November shows a goodly list of musical attractions at Trinity Auditorium and Blanchard hall. Marcella Craft, at this writing, is expected to fill Trinity Nov. 12, owing to the fact that she is one of the most prominent singers California has turned out and that she has many friends in Southern California, where for years she made her home. Then there are the Lyric Club, the Brahms quintet opening last night and concerts at Blanchard hall yesterday afternoon and tonight. The quintet has an excellent array of soloists this season, including Aurelia Wharry, soprano, of Pasadena, Roland Paul, tenor, Viola Ellis, contralto, Mrs. Willis N. Tiffany, soprano, and Fred C. Ellis,

baritone. Next Tuesday night Rudolph Ganz, the Swiss pianist, is to be heard on the Philharmonic course, at Trinity, and Thursday night the Orpheus Club gives its first concert of the season at the same place. Viola Ellis, contralto, is to be soloist with the Orpheus Club. The succeeding afternoon the Symphony Orchestra gives its first public rehearsal of the season at Trinity followed by the regular concert Saturday night. The next week the musical attractions are not so many in number. The Ellis Club gives its first concert of the season at Trinity, Tuesday, Nov. 24, and the following Saturday afternoon Evan Williams opens the Philharmonic matinee series at the same place.

Even though the winter's stream of musical and literary celebrities has not begun to pour into Los Angeles, the November meeting of the Gamut Club was not without its program of first class music. Most noted of the visitors at this time was Sebastian Breda, one of the high grade Italian teachers of singing, from Milan. He was the friend of Verdi and Puccini and is the teacher of many noted singers. Los Angeles is more interested in him because it was to him that Isabella Curl (Mme. Piana) and Marcella Craft went when they studied in Italy. Signor Breda played the accompaniment to solos by his countryman Juli, a flutist of high attainments. Virginia Goodsell, accompanied by Homer Grun, Bernardine Whalen, accompanied by Mackie Young, Louise Rieger, with piano accompaniment by Brahms van den Bergh, were heard in solos of interest. Misses Woodward and McKee offered the novelty of a whistled duet, unapproachable in its class and the climax was reached in the Liszt sixth Rhapsodie played by Mr. van den Bergh in a manner which brought out the question, "Why import traveling artists to Los Angeles, when such a pianist as Van den Bergh is here?" L. E. Behymer outlined the musical attractions soon to be heard this fall. The capacity of the club dining room was tested in seating the many members present.

Last Monday night, the local chapter of the American Guild of Organists gave its first recital for the current season, at St. Paul's Pro Cathedral on South Olive street. The performers were Ernest Douglas, organist of the same church, George A. Mortimer and Mrs. Carroll B. Smith, each of whom played several numbers. The vocal part of the program was given by the cathedral choir, under the leadership of Mr. Douglas, singing "Souls of the Righteous" by Tertius Noble.

Last night, at Trinity, the Lyric Club was heard in a program of considerable variety, with Fred McPherson, baritone, as guest soloist, and several members of the club in solos. Further consideration of this program will be given next week.

In "Germania," recently, there appeared, in German, an article on war music by Adolf Willhartitz. It attracted attention of other editors, one of whom says he will keep it for further use but hasn't time to translate it for his readers. Which reminds me that Mr. Willhartitz has in manu-



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script an encyclopedia of musical history and biography that ought to be brought down to date and shown the light of print. It is a mine of information and is the work of several years, the best years of his life. I suggest that if it is not published it should be on the shelves of the Los Angeles public library for reference. This magnum opus of an erudite scholar should put his name high in the local literary roll of fame.

For November 20, the Friday Morning Club has programmed a historical pageant of American music. Mrs. Estelle Dreyfus has charge of the music and the Harmonia Club will present the pageant.

San Diego exposition officials have recognized California musicians in giving the post of official organist of the exposition to Dr. H. J. Stewart, of San Francisco. The organ was given by John D. Spreckels to the city of San Diego and has the unique distinction of arrangement so the audience is seated in the open air. San Diego has thus made partial

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amends for the way San Francisco flouted western and American organists by giving its prominent organ position to a foreigner, to the inferred disparagement of American organists.

Vienna correspondent of Musical America writes her paper that Fritz Kreisler is rapidly recovering from the wound in his arm and no ill results are expected to his violin playing. Certainly it is to be hoped that the virtuoso will allow his warlike propensities to slumber now that he has had a taste of steel or bullet and and he may continue to uplift the word by his art rather than to debase it by his military prowess.

Again the "largest pipe organ in the world" is making its appearance. This time it is at the San Francisco exposition. It is announced as having 113 speaking stops and five keyboards, with an auxiliary echo organ in the dome of the Festival hall, where it is built. The dimensions of the organ are to be forty by twenty feet on the floor and seventy-one feet

high. This organ is to become the property of the city after the exposition is over and will prove an immense musical asset to the municipality.

In Berlin there has been established a "Musicians' Eating House" where the better provided of the profession serve those who are less fortunate among their brethren. As war has halted much of the music of Germany there are many musicians whose income is entirely destroyed. But that "Musicians' Eating House" idea has a pleasant sound! Who will be the first to start one in Los Angeles? Here is another project ready to the hand of the Music Teachers' Association.

William E. Strobridge has been appointed business representative of the Symphony Orchestra. As Mr. Strobridge does not allow his business ability to obfuscate his musical knowledge or his musical ability to dilute his business acumen, this is an excellent choice. It is also rumored he will make the program notes.

NEW YORK PLAY GOSSIP

By Dixie Hines

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 9.—One of the surprises of the present season was "Evidence," a play written by J. and L. du Rocher Macpherson, and produced at the Lyric Theater. A wife, accused by her husband, with such strong evidence in his possession that he sent her away and kept his child, was altogether innocent of the evil of which he suspected her. She had been the victim of a man she had refused to love. In revenge she was lured by the use of her husband's name into such a compromising situation with him that escape from its consequences seemed impossible. Then her traducer made his revenge more complete by dying and carrying with him this woman's secret. Only one other knew that she had been an innocent victim and not a sinner.

This other who had drawn from the dying man the story of the suffering woman's innocence was by way of loving her himself. So he, too, remained silent. To have revealed that the wife was guiltless would have been to send her back to her husband's forgiving arms. Eventually, however, he was compelled to admit what he knew of her innocence. It was finally revealed in its entirety through the instrumentality of her child. By this means was the weakness of his evidence revealed to her husband, and the reunion of man and wife accomplished.

John Mason returned to the city recently. He was accompanied by a play the like of which has not been seen since "Desperate Desmond" and his band held sway. It was called "Big Jim Garrity," and developed more sensations to the dozen lines than anything that has been seen in New York in a long while. Mr. Mason was the instrument of the introduction of a new scheme in local theatraclicals. We have a playhouse called the New York (at present)—it has been called everything from the Olympia to the Jonah and the White Elephant. Until the advent of Mr. Mason it was devoted largely to that form of entertainment known as "three a day with pictures." Manager Woods, astute showman that he is, took over the playhouse, installed the cleaners, and opened it with Mr. Mason and an excellent company in the 1915 model of melodrama. It had all the necessary adjuncts to this form of entertainment. Like the modern three ring circus, it had numerous villains, heroes, heroines, "juvenile comics" and about everything

else that could be thought of to fill the stage and treat tradition with due respect. Owen Davis wrote the story, which tells of John Dexter, a wealthy and influential California railroad man, who is none other than "Big Jim Garrity," an escaped convict, accused of the murder of young Cragen. He has lived down his past, married and has a son who is in love with Sylvia Cragen, daughter of Judge Cragen, the latter a brother of the youthful Cragen who was murdered. Dr. Malone, the real murderer, has come to live in the community and professionally treats Mrs. Dexter, encouraging her in the use of morphine. His associates are Dawson, a jail bird, who parades as a butler in the Dexter household, and Laura, the maid. One night Mrs. Dexter is drugged, the Dexter safe is robbed by the band and the guilt is fastened upon young Dexter. Suddenly the elder Dexter's past is revealed. As he is about to be arrested he leaps over the piazza rail and flees. Sneaking to Dr. Malone's house, he faces the band of crooks, is chloroformed, bound and gagged, but is rescued by a detective and shoots Malone. And the last act is devoted to punishing the wicked and exalting the innocent.

It is of minor importance what play Montgomery and Stone appear in. The play with them is not "the thing," whatever it may be in the realm of the higher art. Therefore "Chin Chin," which presented the manifold talents of this interesting pair, might have been named anything and been quite as entertaining. As it is, it is a musical play, written by Annie Caldwell and R. H. Burnside and supplied with music by Ivan Caryll, presented at the Globe Theater with Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Stone, and also Douglas Stevenson, Charles T. Aldrich, R. E. Graham, Belle Storey, Zelma Rawlson, and a score or more others.

Opening in an Oriental toy bazaar, a wonderful place inhabited by singing dolls and fox-trotting Teddy Bears, the piece bears one swiftly on wings of imagination through scenes changing so abruptly from the ancient and legendary to the modern and comic that the only thing to do is to sit back helplessly and wonder "what next."

"English Dramatic Poetry," by Prof. Felix E. Schelling, the latest issue in the series entitled "Channels of English Literature," is ready for publication by E. P. Dutton & Co.

SECRET WAR NEWS

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Books

SMILES and tears alternate with the reader who gets interested in Robert J. Burdette's "Drums of the Forty-seventh," and this reviewer guarantees the interest to him who reads. It is as though one were listening to the liquid-flow of delightful talk that is characteristic of "Bob" Burdette when he gets to his feet and the only qualms one has are lest he should sit down too soon. So with his new book, to the last page of which one arrives all too rapidly. The lure of the drum was felt by the author when he was eighteen and with the bursting of the shell above Fort Sumter the lad leaped to his feet, kissed his mother goodbye and was off to enlist. The height limit was five feet three inches and the young recruit had to tiptoe to touch the overhead rod. After fifty years all he can do is to add an inch and a half to that stature, but O, how much he has added to his sum of human knowledge!

Bob Burdette joined his regiment at Corinth and as it had seen hard service the uniforms did not greatly prepossess the young soldier. Of the military hat of the 60's he says: "A thing fearful and wonderful when it was new, with a cord that was strong enough to bind an enemy hand and foot, and terminating in tassels big enough and hard enough to brain him. One side looped up with a brass eagle, not quite life-size. The inflexible material of the hat made it break when the side was turned up. The crown was high and the brim was flat, the general effect being a cone with a cornice. Sometimes, the soldier creased a pleat in the top, that it might resemble a Burnside hat, by which name, indeed, I think it was called. This broke it in two, and let in the rain." The army sock also receives the attention of this prince of humorists. He concludes: "The sock was made by machinery. In one straight tube, I think, and then pressed into sockly shape. This lasted until they were washed the first time. Then the article reverted to type, and became the knitted tube from which it had evolved."

Army stories of a laughable—and printable—nature are lightly sketched in and the indomitable nature of the average soldier under difficulties is skillfully depicted. The Forty-seventh was one of the four which, with the Second Iowa battery, composed what is known as the "Eagle" brigade, from the fact that the Eighth Wisconsin regiment of that brigade carried a young American eagle all through the war. Of "Old Abe," Burdette says: "All the brigade adored him, and 'secured' chickens for him—he was fonder of chickens than the chaplain, and not half so particular about the cookery. To see him during a battle fly up into the air to the length of his long tether, hovering above the flags in the cloud of smoke, screaming like the bird which bore the thunderbolts of Jove, was to raise such a mighty shout from the brigade as would have blown Jericho off the map." "Old Abe" lived until 1881; his health was seriously impaired from the effects of smoke inhaled at a fire which occurred in his home, the state capitol at Madison, early in the

year of his death. Ruminates Bob: "Dear 'Old Abe'! I think of him every time I look at a quarter. His portrait makes it big as a dollar. I often wish all my creditors had belonged to the 'Eagle' brigade."

Private Burdette found lots to admire in his comrades of the Forty-seventh and in treating of their peculiarities his kindly nature never allows him to be harsh or unjust. Only in one instance is he rigid and that is when three members of a picket guard so forgot their duty as to ravage helpless women whom they should have protected. For this crime they were tried and sentenced to be shot and the verdict was received with unanimous approval. The carrying out of the sentence is described in the chapter headed "a triptych of the sixties." It is a dramatic recital. But the little book is full of tender sketches, humorous descriptions and serious reflections, all good reading, all touched with the beneficence of a "Bob" Burdette. Get it and read it aloud to the family. All will be entertained and uplifted by it. Mrs. Burdette has written a foreword in which she tells that the volume is offered "to all who have fought, or are fighting the personal battles of life, that its sweet philosophy may help win them the final struggle." It will. ("The Drums of the Forty-seventh." By Robert J. Burdette. Bobbs, Merrill Co.) S. T. C.

"On the Warpath"

When James Willard Schultz published that fascinating story entitled "My Life as an Indian," seven years ago, this reviewer did not hesitate to accord it high praise for its sincerity, the sympathetic note expressed throughout for the Indian character, the revelation of Indian domestic life, as well as the insight given to the motives of Indian actions. Living for years, as he did, with a tribe of Blackfeet Indians in Montana, and married to an Indian wife, Schultz had unexampled opportunities to study the native Americans and what he had to say about them was recognized as authoritative. Since that first book, the author has followed it with several other entertaining volumes dealing with his favorite theme and now a fifth book, "On the Warpath," comes to supplement the Indian lore one has gathered from his previous contributions on the subject of the aborigines.

Pitamakan was a young Blackfeet, modest and brave, whose prowess in the hunt and on the warpath makes him the natural hero of the story. The author, Ah-ta-to-yi, was his partner, i. e., they owned a band of horses in common, and hunted always in company. Thus, when to him Pitamakan proposed several dangerous expeditions, his white brother always went along and it was in this way that Ah-ta-to-yi gained his material for the thrilling recitals that fill the pages of his latest book. Indian character is not unlike that noted in the white race. The same fundamental emotions, love, jealousy, hate, ambition, abound and these are cleverly utilized by the author. How Long Bear, a Blood Indian, sought to supplant Pitamakan as a chief and in revenge for failure, ran off his horses, forms a spirited incident. Long Bear strove to have it appear that the Assiniboines had stolen the stock, but the

owners spoiled Long Bear's alibi and resulted in his disgrace. Even his own father renounced him.

Pitamakan's great record, however, was made through strategy. His people had been surprised by the Crows, several score of warriors had been killed and forty or fifty women and children carried off into captivity. How to restore them to their own people was the problem. An expedition of two hundred selected braves was outfitted and Pitamakan placed at the head to raid the Crow village and bring back the missing women and children. All went well until the medicine man accompanying them had a vision which he interpreted as a warning to turn back or disaster would ensue. At once, the Bloods lost heart and decided to go home. All but Pitamakan and Ah-ta-to-yi,

They stayed to meet the two scouts who had gone ahead, and refused to be dissuaded by the portentous vision of the Ancient Weasel.

How Pitamakan plotted and planned and eventually came out triumphant the author tells in vivid language. Through his strategy in capturing a leading Crow chief and carrying him captive to the Blackfeet tribe the stolen women were restored by means of an exchange of their hostage and the glory that pertained to Pitamakan, after he had been virtually abandoned by his brethren, resulted in his accession to the chieftainship of the Small Robe band. Whether or not the author really took such desperate chances of being killed as the narrative indicates is not for a white man to question. The story's the thing and it is well told. ("On the War-

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path." By James Willard Schultz. Illustrated. Houghton, Mifflin Co.) S. T. C.

"The Man Who Dreamed Right"

Satire, in subtly delicious form, permeates the pages of "The Man Who Dreamed Right," by W. Holt White. Mr. Mymms, the dreamer, became more than an international episode, he almost precipitated a general European war, in which the United States was likewise involved. It was the Honorable and Reverend Roy Roland Skeffington, brother-in-law to the British minister for foreign affairs, who introduced Mymms to the diplomatic world. He was a parishioner of the Reverend Roy and came to him for advice. He could pick the winners in a horse race by his dreams and asked if it were right to speculate thereupon. The curate was dubious; he would consult his sister, the Duchess of Mold. He takes Mymms with him to call and states the case before half a dozen foreign diplomats, including German and American representatives. The story leaks and the managing editor of the Daily Wire recognizes the prize. Mymms would prove as a circulation builder if he guessed the winners for the sporting page in advance of the day's races.

He acts. Mymms agrees to dream for a stipulated weekly stipend and the Daily Wire begins to boom in circulation. A Hebrew stock speculator bribes the Wire's sporting editor to release Mymms to him and on the tips he gets he plunges so heavily that Mymms' influence is suspected. The British foreign office decides to nab the dreamer and does so. Then the German foreign office concludes to take a hand and kidnaps Mymms, carrying him to Berlin. The American diplomat, a New York newspaper man and a representative of the British ministry connive to rob the Germans of their prize and the Lady Cecilia, a sister of the Duchess of Mold, who is in love with the Earl of Marsden, the Duchess' brother-in-law, is drawn into the conspiracy. The plot is successfully carried out, but the newspaper man does not play the game fairly and runs off to New York with the plumb. The New York Flare has the dreamer long enough to predict the collapse of the Brooklyn bridge, when the White House intervenes and takes Mymms into custody.

Here is where the bone of contention becomes of international interest, with three big powers striving to grab and hold Mymms. A general war is averted by an agreement to arbitrate and just as the court at the Hague is in session the subject of its momentous debates passes beyond its jurisdiction. Incidentally, at this time, the Earl of Marsden discovers that love has superseded diplomacy and the Lady Cecilia is rewarded for her sacrifices by an avowal of his folly by the Earl. This is but a bare outline of a satire as clever as it is fantastic, the moral of which is to impress the reader how from ridiculous trifles great international issues may spring. The author's description of a certain strenuous President of the United States is both graphic and amusing. But Theodore himself will not enjoy the picture presented. ("The Man Who Dreamed Right." By W. Holt White. Mitchell Kennerley.)

S. T. C.

In November Magazines

In the Forum, whose democratic principles are too vigorous to admit much regard for the Hohenzollerns, Wallace Rice has an article on the war, and the attitude of the United States, in which he makes an interesting argument, concluding, "Our sympathies in this war walk with the conscience of the world." "The War and Germany," by O. J. Merkel, and "What of Our Civilization?" by War-

ren Barton Blake, are other phases discussed. Bliss Carman's "Phi Beta Kappa Poem" has a real touch of Lowell, Mowry Saben writes on "The Problem of Immortality" from the viewpoint of the believer in after life. The newspaper reporter is defended against certain recent "confessions" and slanders in a joint article by two members of the craft. Sheldon Cheney's article, "The New Movement in the Theater" points out the trend of esthetic and the psychological tendencies. James Huneker, who cannot be dull, writes of "Three Disagreeable Girls" he has met in drama and fiction. There are several other articles on economics and psychology.

Harper's for November contains the first installment of a two-part romance of medieval times by Mary Heaton Vorse, as its headliner. Gailhard Hunt's article on American society of a century ago is of the widest general interest of the extensive contents. Marion Whiting tells of the home of a Kashmir, with photographs. Walter Pritchard Eaton seems to have abandoned theatrical writing permanently, and has another charming nature study, "The Harvest of the Wild Places." W. D. Howells continues his reminiscences of his early literary and political experiences, and Robert Bruere states his view of the relation of church and soil in "The Rural Reformation." The usual assortment of high-class Harper fiction and verse completes the number.

Current Opinion, as a matter of course, devotes the greater part of its November number to digests of war subjects under such headings as "The War as Germans See It," "Submarine Versus Battleship," "New Strategy of the War," "God's Test by War," and so on. Other important subjects find their way into print however, one of the most interesting being a review of the work of Katherine Bement Davis, commissioner of correction in New York. The stage is represented by an account of the latest sex drama, "Innocent," a discussion of the function of dramatic criticism aroused by Hearst's dismissal of Alan Dale and other matters. The view of Professor Ross of the University of Wisconsin that this country must inevitably deteriorate socially through its large accretions of backward foreigners is explained, and there is a great variety of other non-war subjects.

Even the International Studio's peace has been invaded by the war, but so beautifully none can object. There are reproductions of busts of the King and Queen of Belgium by Victor Rousseau which express in strong, exquisite lines the character and aristocracy of these two monarchs. Jessie Lamont tells of the new effects obtained by Augustus Tack, whose backgrounds suggest infinite space, a statement borne out even by the half-tone reproductions of his four greatest paintings which accompany the text. There is a wealth of suggestion in the distinctive method. One of the other charming contributions is from Miss Hilda Rix an artist traveling in Morocco, a letter accompanied by colored chalk drawings, one reproduced in the original colors, in which the life and color, rather than the visionary side of the Orient, is expressed. If the Panama-Pacific Exposition did nothing more than open the way to American painters and sculptors to place themselves before the public in work of real importance, it would have achieved its esthetic function, as is shown by the photographs of statuary by Robert Aitken for the fair. This issue of the Studio is particularly rich in illustrations, the list being too long for detailing here.

Most of the illustrations in the Theosophical Path for November, are from photographs of the celebration of "Sacred Peace Day for the

Nations" at Point Loma and San Diego, September 28. "Inspiration," by H. T. Edge, "Classical Education," "Is Reincarnation a Cruel Doctrine?" "The Origin of War and Twentieth Century Morality," "The Horrors of War" and "The Modern Peace-Makers" are among the principal articles of the month in this publication so intensely devoted to the idea of world-peace.

Notes From Bookland

When H. G. Wells sets out to write a novel he looks around him for those things in which people are at the time most interested, questions which are involving the citizens of the day, questions which are being discussed in the home and on the platform; and when he has reached the real fundamentals of these issues, has tested the temper of the human race, he constructs a story which shall reflect these vital matters vividly. And so we are not surprised to find that "The Wife of Sir Isaac Harman," his latest work, which was published in October, is a graphic picture of many much mooted affairs. But Mr. Wells is always definite. He does not lose himself in generalizing. The story which he has told in "The Wife of Sir Isaac Harman," while it takes cognizance of the day and hour, is concerned with specific individuals. First of all and of commanding importance is Lady Harman, beautiful to look at, eager for life; and second only to her, her husband, domineering and jealous. Besides these two there are a number of others by whom the reader is fascinated, notably Mr. Bromley, a man of letters and an ardent admirer of Lady Harman. The novel, as might be expected from the placing together of such types as these, has largely to do with the relationship of Lady Harman and her husband, and one feels in reading the tale that Mr. Wells has kept asking himself, "What does marriage involve?" "In how far must a wife abide by her husband's code?" At first Lady Harman is quite content to regulate her life by her husband's but ultimately the conditions which he imposes become so impossible, the monotony so unbearable, that she strikes out for herself. The consequences of this act and of her subsequent endeavors to free herself from conventional prescriptions make up the book. It is gripping in theme and fearless in its handling of such subjects as feminism, capitalism, socialism, suffrage, woman's emancipation and the like. "The Wife of Sir Isaac Harman" is Mr. Wells at his best, and the many readers of a long line of popular volumes know how good that best is.

Macmillans have ready for publication a new novel by E. V. Lucas called "Landmarks." It is said to be different in form from Mr. Lucas' former stories, which have all been marked by a leisurely and discursive selective style. In this he has adopted the swift selective methods of the moving-picture scenario and has presented the story of his central figure in a series of significant episodes. The Macmillans announce also for this week a new fiction volume by Algernon Blackwood entitled "An Incredible Adventure."

Another "Corporal Cameron" story by Ralph Connor to be called "The Patrol of the Sun Dance Trail," is promised by the George H. Doran Company. It will deal with the uprising in the late 70's in Canada of Indians and half breeds led by Louis Riel, and it will tell, so it is said, for the first time the inside story of that trouble.

John Lane Company has ready for immediate publication an American edition of "Songs of the War." Among the poets represented are G. K. Chesterton, Justin Huntly Mc-

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NOTICE is hereby given that William D. Rood, of Santa Monica, California, who, on August 18, 1911, made homestead entry, No. 013724, for SE 1/4, Section 24, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 9:00 a. m., on the 8th day of December, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: James R. Shaw, William D. Newell, both of Santa Monica, California; Edith J. Thom, of 738 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Frank S. Warren, of 2927 E. 1st St., Los Angeles, Calif.

NON-COAL.
[Nov. 28] JOHN D. ROCHE, Register.

Cathy, Stephen Phillips, Rudyard Kipling, William Watson, and Sir Owen Seaman. The profits of the book, in both England and America, are devoted to the Prince of Wales' Fund for the Red Cross.



Stocks & Bonds

OPTIMISM has extended the boundary of her realm in rather remarkable fashion since the beginning of this month. Adjustment of business activities to the war strain, increased trade in foodstuffs as a result of the European demand, and the settlement of political uncertainties, are among the salient features which have served to stimulate the forces tending to improvement. Nearly every department has benefitted thereby. Even the stock market, as represented by the New York curb and a few small exchanges, has obtained a share of the increased sunshineness in the financial atmosphere.

Besides the more general influences for the good mentioned in the foregoing, another factor in the betterment, the additional circulation provided under the Aldrich-Vreeland act, is not to be lost sight of. Its effect will be supplemented in the immediate future by the reserves amounting to more than \$300,000,000, which will be released under the new currency law. The Aldrich-Vreeland currency is now gradually being retired, which indicates the quick recuperation of the country from the shock occasioned by the outbreak of the war.

The removal of restrictions on trading on the New York curb this week was heartily approved by the members. It is believed that the re-opening of the New York stock exchange will occur in the near future. This would mean a resumption in stock markets throughout the country. Prices in the Gotham curb market showed a marked advance one or two days of the week. The demand picked up considerably.

Money rates in the East are easier, the foreign exchange problem is not even heard of, and better reports are circulated concerning industrial activities. Locally, bank clearings, the best index to the city's financial status, have shown quite a marked increase—one day going as high as \$2,000,000. A definite move toward re-opening the exchange will probably be made in the course of the next two or three weeks. The volume of general business is showing an increase, owing to the beginning of the tourist season, which will be of larger proportions than usual this year on account of the Fair and the deflection of the European travel to this coast.

The situation in the San Francisco Oil and Mining Exchange remains virtually unchanged, with practically no activity in the petroleum list, while the mining shares are quite active. Union Oil for the first nine months of this year revealed net earnings of \$2,000,000 in addition to all charges, according to figures of the company. At this rate there will be an increase of \$100,000 to \$200,000 over the net for 1913. A reorganization of the General Petroleum Company is being arranged. The English interests and the corporation have severed their relationship. The past due interest on the bonds has not yet been paid.

Standard Oil Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share, payable in December. West Coast Oil Company's regular \$1.50 dividend is payable Monday, and books close for the Amalgamated's usual monthly payment of \$1.25 a

share next Thursday. The total amount which will be distributed by oil companies of California this year in dividends will approximate \$11,000,000.

Stocks and Bond Briefs

Following conferences in New York recently, between Captain John Barneson, president, and General Attorney Well, of the General Petroleum Company and Andrew Weir, representing the Western Ocean Syndicate, comprising English interests which took over the General Petroleum Company, it is authoritative stated that a plan of reorganization has been worked out which will soon be submitted to bondholders and stockholders. The plan has been necessitated because of the failure of the English syndicate to make good the May 1 bond interest default and to pay a second instalment on the Union Oil Company option held by the General Petroleum Company. It is also contended that the English syndicate has failed to advance additional cash on the General Petroleum Company deal as contracted.

Banks and Banking

Comptroller of Currency Williams announced that he had persuaded all banks in New York which were charging more than 6 per cent on secured call loans to reduce rates to that level. Replies to the comptroller's recent telegram showed that most of the New York national banks have either maintained throughout a 6 per cent rate or else have already reduced their loans from the higher rates charged for a time, and which in a few instances, since Aug. 1 have been as high as 10 per cent to the legal rate of 6 per cent.

Nearly 95 per cent of the Claffin noteholders have agreed to reorganization. Eight banks, three of which are in New York, have not yet assented. One of the local institutions has claims of about \$300,000, it was said.

Paris, it is said, is arranging for a short term loan of 120,000,000 francs to meet the "octroi" deficit caused by the inhabitants' exodus and the cutting down of living expenses. (The octroi is a tax levied at the gates of French cities on article of food.)

New York bankers are concerned over a provision in the new war tax law which has been construed by counsel to mean that every holder of a bond in the United States will be taxed 10 cents on virtually every coupon he presents for payment. Steps have been taken to have the matter brought at once to the attention of the secretary of the treasury for ruling.

Political Drama at Millers

For the coming week at Millers, "A Gentleman From Mississippi," the political drama which has been so popular for many years, will be the film presentation. This is a story of a senator who, with a high sense of honor, but little knowledge of politics (if it be possible to imagine such a combination in a senator) arrives in Washington and finds himself entirely surrounded with schemers. A young newspaper man becomes attracted to the cavalier, and "adopts" him.

Week's News in Perspective

Friday, November 6

WAR NEWS: Tsing-Tao surrenders to Japanese and British *** Czar prepares to invade Silesia *** Jaroslav captured by Russians.

GENERAL: Four persons burned to death in North Dakota prairie fire *** James Patten accused of restraint of trade in oats deals *** Friedmann "tuberculosis cure" finally and officially condemned by United States health service.

OF LOCAL INTEREST: Chinatown purchase of 25 acres at cost of \$2,000,000 reported; San Francisco syndicate is purchaser *** Henry Berry to own San Francisco ball team and sell local outfit.

Saturday, November 7

WAR NEWS: Russians cut off Austrians from Germans in Poland and Galicia *** Battle in Flanders continues without visible advantage to either side *** Turkish and Russian armies engaged *** Japan prepares for naval campaign of Pacific ocean.

GENERAL: American forces at Vera Cruz believed soon to be attacked *** Gen. Gutierrez repudiates his election as president of Mexico by peace conference at Agua Calientes.

OF LOCAL INTEREST: Cattle man drives 6000 head across Mexican border from state of Sonora, refusing to pay duty on the ground that the American government should have protected his property in Mexico.

Sunday, November 8

WAR NEWS: Germans reported blocked at Ypres *** Entire Austrian army is cut off, backed against Carpathians, and in grave peril *** German cruiser Geier interned at Honolulu for duration of war.

GENERAL: Gutierrez's election as president by peace conference is reaffirmed *** Vesuvius eruption acute and its reflex is felt at San Francisco *** Eleven states quarantined from interstate stock shipments because of foot and mouth disease.

OF LOCAL INTEREST: Old East Seventh Street school burned, leaving one thousand children educationally homeless *** Supt. Francis at public meeting answers his accusers.

Monday, November 9

WAR NEWS: Germans reported hard pressed at Ypres and Dixmude *** Naval battle between Turks and Russians in Black Sea *** German land troops and allies' fleet in artillery duel.

GENERAL: Mexican National Bank sacked; rebels blamed *** Carranza orders his generals to leave Agua Calientes *** American marines said to have landed at Acapulco *** Agreements made covering American shipments to European neutrals *** Record corn crop is expected.

OF LOCAL INTEREST: Union of city and county charities again under discussion.

Tuesday, November 10

WAR NEWS: Allies assume vigorous offensive all along line in France and Belgium *** Reported that Germans are retiring entirely from campaign in Belgium to strengthen their opposition to the Russian invasion *** Australian cruiser Sydney sinks the Emden which has been terrorizing shipping of allies in Oriental waters *** German cruiser Koenigsberg is bottled up on East African coast.

GENERAL: Villa rushes troops to Mexico City in the interest of Gutierrez, and Carranza removes all Gutierrez adherents from staff

of army *** Chicago stockyards disinfected for foot and mouth disease, and will reopen Sunday.

OF LOCAL INTEREST: Madame Caroline M. Severance dies *** Citrus crop far ahead of that of last year *** Conductor on Glendale car has a revolver duel with bandit before panic-stricken passengers *** San Fernando Valley votes \$2,606,000 bonds for irrigation district *** Gross errors found in election counts and boards summoned.

Wednesday, November 11

WAR NEWS: Germans win important strategic victory, capturing Dixmude *** No other important changes in European war map.

GENERAL: Carranza declares war against Villa; Mexico City "officially" announces that Americans will evacuate Vera Cruz Sunday *** New York City board of education reaffirms its refusal to permit married women leave of absence for the purpose of having children *** Rules of Federal Reserve Banks are issued.

OF LOCAL INTEREST: Prohibition forces to propose movement to close the saloons of Los Angeles at next city election *** Barney Oldfield wins race to Phoenix, his first automobile victory in a long time.

Thursday, November 12

WAR NEWS: Prussian assault on lines of allies is repulsed *** Three German cruisers reported sunk off coast of South Africa *** Turks defeated by Russians in Armenia, and Ottoman empire said to be in state of terror.

GENERAL: General Obregon warns Villa not to continue his march upon Mexico City *** Heavy snow in Minnesota *** Grape growers to ask for legislation against breweries and saloons.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles.

Estate of Mrs. Ella Ransom, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administratrix of the Estate of Mrs. Ella Ransom, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said administratrix at the office of John Beardsley, her attorney, at 336 Title Insurance Building, at the northeast corner of Fifth and Spring streets, City of Los Angeles, in the County of Los Angeles.

Dated this 9th day of November A.D. 1914.

LOUISE APPIER,

Administratrix.

JOHN BEARDSLEY,
336 Title Insurance Bldg.,
Los Angeles

Attorney for Administratrix.

October 5, 1914.

Non-Coal. 024198.
NOTICE is hereby given that Elias Victor Rosenkranz, whose postoffice address is 526 California Building, Los Angeles, Calif., did, on the 5th day of August, 1914, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 024198, to purchase the E 1/2 SE 1/4 and SE 1/4 NE 1/4, Section 15, and NW 1/4 SW 1/4, Section 14, Township 1 S., Range 19 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisement, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 21st day of December, 1914, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 10:00 a. m.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

JOHN D. ROCHE, Register.

(Dec. 12)

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10:15 P. M. San Francisco Passenger
Arrive San Francisco 3:30 P. M.

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6:00 P. M. The "Owl"
Arrive San Francisco 8:50 A. M.

7:30 P. M. Number 49
Arrive San Francisco 12:50 P. M.

10:00 P. M. Number 7
Arrive San Francisco 7:50 P. M.



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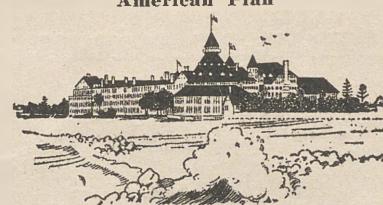
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